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Shir Percy Scott was quite a little man shorter than Lord Roberts, and it was almost disconcerting for anyone knowing his eminence as a Naval officer to meet him for the first time. A news paper interviewer, for instance, calling at his house in South Audley Square, in London, might have been disappointed to find him in pyjamas and dressing-gown, which made his inches seem fewer than they were. But he always retained the quarter-deck manner. "Good morning," he would bark. "What do you want?"—with the emphasis on the personal pronoun. It was decidedly disconcerting. But despite his gruff manner he was really a good and little man. He wore a moustache, which, of course, is against the rule on the subject as set forth in the King's Regulations, and I believe he was the only naval officer who did so without rebuke.

The bullion was all in bars to the number of 154, and of this number the divers have recovered 129 bars, representing million pounds. They would have worked till the whole of the gold had been recovered but for the fact that storms swept shingle into the working place in a wreck faster than they could clear out. Altogether it is a marvellous story of skill and endurance.—H.B.

"SECRET" "FOUR" (Enc. 9 & 10.)

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"	SUN CHANG	"	SUN CHANG ...	5	"
"	SUN CHANG	"	CHING LUNG TOU ...	3	"
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"	LAI LIM CHUNG	"	SOC KOOK MYK ...	10	"
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FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA. NO SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

In his Report, dated June of this year, on the Economic Conditions in China, some extracts from which we have already published, Mr. H. J. Brett, Acting Commercial Counsellor, Shanghai, is obliged to declare that the conditions in most parts of the country have gone from bad to worse. The difficulties with which trade has had to contend have steadily increased. The Province of Szechuen, one of the richest and most fertile sections of the country, with a population of more than 70,000,000, has been particularly unfortunate in this respect, civil war, brigandage, and disorder having entirely dislocated communications and interrupted the normal channels of trade. In Canton and South China generally conditions have likewise been deplorable. Following a change of Government in the spring of 1923 the whole Province east of Sheklung, at the mouth of East River, was cut off completely from Canton during the remainder of the year, and threats of invasion, complete control by the military authorities of internal taxation, and unchecked piracy and brigandage have kept this part of China in a state of chaos. To replace the revenues seized by the military the Canton Government has been driven to desperate expedients in order to raise funds, and the exactions imposed upon the unfortunate merchants of that city have been such as to render business almost impossible. In Central and Northern China the position has been somewhat better, in so far as there has been no actual outbreak of civil war, but the jealousy and mutual distrust existing between the rival military leaders, the constant strengthening of the forces under their control, and the widespread feeling that a clash of interests might at any moment provoke a conflict for supremacy, have tended to destroy public confidence, and to confine all industrial and commercial enterprise outside a few favoured localities within very narrow limits.

DECLINE IN MORAL STANDARDS.

For the foreign merchant in China the most ominous result of the present chaotic administration and the absence of any central authority is the growing disregard shown by provincial and military officials all over the country for the treaty rights under which the whole system of foreign trade with China has been built up. Evidence of this tendency, as shown by the open imposition of illegal taxation on merchandise, interference with foreign traders, and the evasion of responsibility for their protection is unfortunately only too abundant. The decay of the administrative system is also responsible, in part at least, for the marked falling-off observable during recent years from the high standard of commercial honesty for which the Chinese merchant formerly enjoyed a well-merited reputation. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that no effective means of securing redress against a Chinese defaulter are now available to the foreign merchant, and forward business tends in consequence to become more and more hazardous. A conspicuous example of this regrettable tendency occurred last year at Tientsin, when a sudden rise in the market value of raw cotton led to the wholesale repudiation of the contracts previously entered into by local brokers with foreign firms, and the latter found themselves faced with very heavy losses. Similar cases, on a smaller scale, are constantly occurring at other trading centres, and amongst a certain class of Chinese merchant the view appears to be steadily growing that a contract is only sacred when it happens to be profitable to himself.

FINANCIAL DISORDER.

The general financial situation in China has continued to deteriorate during the past year, and the outlook at present is, if anything, more hopeless than it was twelve months ago. The scheme to pave the way for the reform of China's currency by the establishment of a central mint at Shanghai has made no progress during the past year, owing to lack of funds to complete the installation and to take delivery of the machinery. At the Chinese Bankers' Conference held recently in Peking the question was again discussed, and it is stated that the banks finally agreed to advance a further sum of 3 million dollars in order to complete the project on receipt of the Government's consent to the control of the mint being left in their hands. It is very questionable, however, whether under present conditions in China the establishment of this mint will have any appreciable effect in unifying China's currency unless some means can be found to control also the output of the other provincial mints, and unless the new institution is to be directed on such lines as to gain the confidence of the foreign banks.

THE TRADE DEPRESSION.

Many factors have contributed to the trade depression in China which has persisted during the past three years, and which still remains as acute as ever. Disorder in the interior, disorganisation of the usual channels of trade, illegal taxation of goods in transit, and the general lack of security have all done their share in cutting off important markets from normal commercial intercourse and in hampering all trade development outside those areas in which comparative security exists. Apart, however, from these difficulties, arising from the unfortunate political situation existing in China, there are other factors which help to explain the fact that, while the total volume of imports and exports shows small sign of falling off, and even tends to expand, the merchant houses in this country are finding it more and more difficult to carry on business at a profit, or even to cover expenses. First and foremost, in the opinion of many observers, must be placed the excessive competition which has sprung up during the past few years for the limited trade offering either in imports or exports, and this remark applies not only to the foreign merchant firm, but also to the Chinese dealer. In



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"The face is the mirror of the mind," I read somewhere, sir, and it is quite true. When you get a Kensitas for the first time you look at it suspiciously, as it were, sir. Then you light up—after the first whiff your face changes to what I might call, sir, the "Kensitas" expression. Then I can see from your face that you are pleased and satisfied . . . that Kensitas are "as good as good cigarettes" can be."

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the import trade excessive competition is at least equally apparent in the case of some of the staple lines, more especially piece-goods, and in the general anxiety to do business, orders are too frequently accepted from dealers of very questionable standing, with disastrous consequences, not only to the firm directly concerned, but also to the market generally. If there were any reasonable prospect of more settled conditions in China, the resultant development of industry and trade would undoubtedly afford ample scope for all the foreign firms established in this country, but for the time being no solution suggests itself other than the gradual elimination of the weaker houses and the survival of the fittest.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS.

Mr. Brett is indebted to local British firms for notes on the business done in some of China's principal imports and exports during the period under review. The total value of the cotton piece-goods imported into China last year amounted to 173 million Hk. Tls., as compared with 218 million Hk. Tls. in the previous year, and 208 million Hk. Tls. in 1921. While these figures show a considerable falling off in the volume of imports, the local market has, on the whole, been in a healthier condition than for some years past, and as stocks in China had been reduced to a very moderate figure before the end of 1923, deliveries of new purchases were taken up as a rule without undue delay. Apart from the unfavourable conditions affecting trade generally, the piece-goods market suffered no serious disturbance during the past twelve months, and although little profit was earned by the foreign importer, he was at least successful in most cases in avoiding a loss. It must be recognised, however, that in this trade, probably more than in any other, excessive competition for the restricted business offering tends to make the position of the importing firms more and more difficult. Owing to the increasing number of importers, profits have been reduced to such a point that the margin can hardly be regarded as offering sufficient compensation for the risks incurred, and this remark applies with special force to those firms which, lacking connections amongst the more substantial Chinese dealers, are driven to accept orders from smaller and less reputable concerns.

With a view to placing the piece-goods trade in China on a sounder basis, and avoiding, if possible, a repetition of the disastrous situation which arose in this market in 1920, when a very large number of native dealers repudiated their obligations, the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has long been engaged in efforts to standardise the terms on which the piece goods business is conducted at this port. After lengthy discussions with the Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce and with the Chinese Piece-Goods Guild at Shanghai, two standard forms of contract have been prepared, one covering transactions between the exporter in the United Kingdom and the merchant in China and the other for use between the latter and the Chinese buyer. It is hoped that extensive use will be made of these standard contracts, but their success will depend largely upon the extent of the support that may be accorded to them by the principal banks in this country.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

December 1st, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,170 b.
Canton Insurance	\$730 b.
Union Insurance	\$250 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$285 b.
Donghai Steamship	\$59 s.
H.K. & M. Steamship	\$364 nom.
"Star" Ferries	\$1183 b. \$117 ss.
China Sugar	\$95 nom.
Leopards (Combined)	Tls. 13 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$209 nom.
Whampoa Docks	\$1514 nom.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 101 b.
Hongkong Wharves	Tls. 135 b.
New Engineering	Tls. 3.35 b.
Hongkong Land	\$107 ss.
Hongkong Hotels (old)	\$183 s. (new) \$184 s.
Hampshire Estates	\$23 s.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 11.60 b.
Shanghai Cottons	(old) Tls. 57 b.
Cement	Tls. 4 nom.
Cements	\$24 b.
Hongkong Ropes (combined)	\$60 nom.
China Providence	\$33 b.
Dairy Farms	\$18 b.
Waterworks	\$18 b.
Watsons	(old) \$22 nom. (new) \$12 ss.
Hongkong Electric	\$423 nom.
China Lights (combined)	\$241 b.
Hongkong Tramways	\$481 b.
Peak Tramways	(old) \$23 s. (new) \$111 b.
"Shell" Transports	\$4/8 b.
b—buyers; s—seller; ss—sales.	

THE 41st ANNUAL "AL FRESCO FETE"

OF THE
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WILL BE HELD

In the Compound of the CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

SUNDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1924.

FROM 8.30 TO 11.30 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

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Each Ticket of Admission entitles the Holder to a Souvenir.

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The Grounds will be Brilliantly Illuminated in the Evening.
The Band of the East Surreys will play both in the Afternoon and in the Evening.

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"DEATH."

SERMON BY THE REV. H. COPLEY
MOYLE, M.A.

The following sermon was preached in St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, M.A., Senior Chaplain. (The sermon is the first of a course to be preached during Advent on "The Four Last Things." Next Sunday the Rev. T. B. Powell (Assistant Chaplain) is to preach a sermon on "Judgment"; on Sunday, the 14th, "Hell" will be the subject of a sermon by the Rev. Copley Moyle; and on Sunday, December 21st, the Rev. T. B. Powell will preach on the subject of "Heaven").

"O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" 1 Cor. XV, 55.

We are going to think on these Sunday mornings in Advent about the Four Last Things, and this morning we are to consider the subject of Death. Death is spoken of in the Bible in two senses, sometimes as meaning the death of the body, as in the text, sometimes as meaning spiritual death, as in the words "The wages of sin is death." To-day we will confine our thoughts to the death of the body, spiritual death will be treated later when we think of Hell. There is no subject which has been more thought about and spoken about than Death, and so you will not expect to hear anything new on the subject this morning but it may be time well spent if we try to see whether we think of Death as Christians ought to think or whether we think of it as men thought before Jesus Christ overcame it.

The Jews in Christ's time had gradually been coming to believe in the life after Death, the Pharisees, as we know, held the belief in a resurrection and a future life but the Sadducees, who were the priestly party amongst the Jews, believed that man had no spirit which would survive his bodily death. It was this doctrine which gave to death its sting. Death was thought of by the Sadducees to be the end, and when that is the case it is generally regarded as an unmitigated evil. Amongst the Greeks at that time, the best thinkers had come to think of death as the passing into another life. Socrates for example said that Death must be one of two things: either it is to have no consciousness at all of anything whatever; or else it is a kind of change and migration of the soul from this world to another, and he went on to say that whichever it was it was something to be desired. If there were no consciousness, if Death brought us into touch with the great unknown who have lived in past ages, then what greater good can we desire? But Socrates was a very exceptional man, and few people who lived in the ages before Christ could reach his calm and hopeful view of death. Of most men it was true to say that "through fear of death they were all their life time subject to bondage." Our Lord Jesus Christ, conquered Death by dying. He passed through Death and rose again and He came back to assure us that there is a life beyond, a Paradise of God, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest, a place or state of growing knowledge and power and increasing fitness to be in the visible presence of God, and by His assurance of that future life He has taken away the terror of Death and robbed it of its sting, so that we can now look upon it as a great reunion with all those whom we have loved and lost for a time. Christ has taught us that it is the spirit that really matters, the body is but our temporary home, the frame work of the spirit. The essential self is not material, so that when the material body is laid aside the essential spirit remains conscious and vigorous. This has been beautifully expressed by a modern poet who was more Christian than he thought.

"He who died at Azan sends
This to comfort all his friends:
Faithful friends! it lies I know
Pale and white and cold as snow;
And ye say 'Abdullah's dead';
Weeping at the feet and head.
I can see your falling tears;
I can hear your sighs and prayers;
Yet I smile and whisper this:
I am not the thing you kiss,
Cease your tears and let it lie;
It was mine—it is not I."

Too often Christian people allow themselves to think and speak about Death in a truly heathen fashion. As though it were an unspeakable evil. Our horrid custom of dressing in black, when someone dies, always keeps to me to be pagan rather than Christian. If we believe our loved ones who have been taken from us are with Jesus why should we try to make ourselves look so gloomy? They are far better and happier in that world beyond than they were here. Why should we speak of them with hushed voice as of something terrible and unknown? They have been found ready for their call to a higher and better world, if we grieve because we have lost them, we should also rejoice because they are so much better off now than they were here. It is a relic of paganism to avoid the thought or the subject of Death. During the War when Death was so common people generally adopted a more healthy spirit in regard to death, it ceased to be abnormal and became ordinary, when hundreds of thousands of men in the full strength of manhood were passing through the gate of Death, the subject could not be avoided. It became natural to speak of it, but now we seem to be getting back to the bad old way of trying to banish Death and the thought of it from our lives and so again people speak of it with hushed tones and try to avoid the subject. If we furnish Death with the atmosphere of the abnormal and try and banish it from our lives it will have its revenge, but if we are ready to consider it and look it straight in the eyes it loses all its terrors.

"We and ours are due to death," as the old Roman poet says. It is as natural as birth, and far less to be dreaded. Yet there is a repugnance which most people feel to Death. We resent the thought of

dying. We feel we are made for life and not for Death. All our longings and aspirations are for a larger fuller life, and Christ says to us "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." And as we take Him at His word we do find that life grows greater and nobler and we come to realize that what is greatest and noblest in it is not laid aside at Death, but is developed and becomes greater when we are no longer chained to our material body.

Death is not the end of life, it is but the closing of the first volume, yet it needs preparation. Accompanying the shrinking from the thought and talk of Death there is often a strange unwillingness to make those preparations for it which are fitting. Everyone who has any worldly possessions ought to make a will and settle how those worldly goods should be disposed of, however young he or she may be and however unlikely he may seem to die, we never know when some sudden accident may force us through the gate of Death, and it is foolish not to make preparation for it. I have often been surprised to find that people who seemed quite reasonable in other matters had been so foolish and selfish as not to have made a will. It is foolish because no one knows that he will live till to-night, and it is selfish because in case of death his friends and relatives have much unnecessary trouble over his affairs.

And we should make it our aim, as the familiar evening hymn tells us "to live, that I may dread the grave as little as my bed." We should get into the way of commending ourselves to God every night as though we should not wake again. By so doing we become familiar with the thought of death and like so many terrors it becomes less formidable when it is familiar. It ceases to be full of horror and becomes the "Golden Key which opens the palace of eternity." It is the entrance into the very presence of Our Saviour and our introduction to the crowds of great men who have gone before us.

Let us insist on the fact that Death is normal, and is not terrifying, let us refuse to speak of it in hushed tones and with bled breath. It is the transition to the fuller life which Christ came to give us, it is the release from the pains and infirmities of the body. Sin alone can make Death dreadful, and, through Christ's help we overcome our sin we can say with St. Paul "O death where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?"

NORTH MANCHURIAN PLAGUE PREVENTION SERVICE.

TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
REPORT.

A summary of the Twelfth Annual General Report of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service for the year ending September, 1924, which has been submitted to the minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking says:—

It may be at once stated that during these past 12 months, the plague situation throughout the world was serious.

In India, plague was very prevalent, for between October 1923 and May 1924, 233,000 cases were reported, resulting in 130,000 deaths. The most severely affected district was the Madras Presidency.

In 1923 there was a general increase of plague in the well-known and principal foci throughout the world, in the Kirghiz and Kalmuck regions in Russia, in British India, in the Strait Settlements, in Egypt, Siam, Mesopotamia, Persia, Africa, Madagascar, and South America. Moreover, there does not seem to be any improvement in the situation in 1924.

[There has not been a single case in Hongkong this year.—Ed. H.D.P.]

Coming nearer home, Hongkong appeared to be but little affected, while Japan, Foochow, Amoy, Antung and Nanking reported some cases.

North Manchuria has been free from plague, though two cases were reported from Substation 33 near Daria, in August 1924, and one case from Harbin village in September, 1924, both places being in Soviet territory, 30-50 miles west of the Manchurian frontier.

In Chita, in December 1923, two laboratory workers of the Veterinary Institute, a lady doctor and a male assistant died of pneumonic plague. The lady doctor accidentally spilled an emulsion of plague culture on her apron, became ill 5 days afterwards and died 4 days later. The male assistant was infected by her when he went to visit her.

The constant menace of Manchuria by plague is from Transbaikalia. There is an enormous territory involving practically the whole of Central Asia, from the Hinggan Mountains in Manchuria to the Ural Provinces in Asiatic Russia where a rodent, the marmot (or tarabagan) abounds. This animal yields a good fur, its flesh is eaten and its fat is utilised, so much so that it almost stands for money to the natives and is eagerly hunted. We have proved conclusively by long and pains-taking investigations that the tarabagan harbours the plague bacillus and acts as a reservoir for it. In fact, it is infected by a chronic form of plague, and this chronic form may change into an acute one, resulting in an epidemic of plague among the tarabagans.

If a man were to skin a plague stricken tarabagan, he may be infected through wounds on his hands. Our latest research showed that the fleas of the tarabagan can transmit plague from one animal to another and this mode of infection has also to be considered. In whichever way the man is infected, he suffers from bubonic plague. As a result, secondary plague pneumonia may set in and he may infect his contacts through the breath by coughing and sneezing. His contacts will now suffer from primary plague pneumonia and may spread the disease to others.

This then is the way an epidemic of pneumonic plague starts in this part of the world and given other favourable conditions such as overcrowding and rapid transportation, the disease will spread like fire. The plague problem is essentially a tarabagan problem and it is our constant endeavour to solve it by research.

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SHANGHAI AND RABIES.

VERY LITTLE RABIES 'THROUGH-
OUT THE SUMMER.

The following extract is from the report of Dr. Athelstan Hill, acting Commissioner of Health at Shanghai, for the month of October:—

"There has been very little Rabies throughout the summer, but in October four dogs were found rabid by examination at the kennels and laboratory, and two more from within the Settlement were reported by veterinary surgeons. Preventive inoculation of dogs has been proposed and apparently favourable results have been reported from other places. These reports are by no means conclusive; but, while this Department cannot in any way guarantee that protection will be conferred by such inoculation, the method proposed is certainly harmless, and it is not a trial. It should be distinctly understood that inoculation does not warrant the least neglect of other precautions. It is particularly requested that information should be given to this Department which will make it possible to keep track of all inoculated animals and form an estimate of the real value of inoculation."

THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORISED TO
BUY ALL SHARES.

Governor General Wood last week signed the bill providing for the rehabilitation of the Philippine National Bank. The new law among other things provides that no dividends are to be paid to stockholders until all its losses are paid.

It also reduces the Bank's capital to P10,000,000. The Government is authorized to purchase all privately owned shares at market value.

A DAILY ENETIC.

A TEN MINUTE TALK WITH
RICHARD DOWD.

PIE-JAWS.

We all remember the good old fashioned "pie-jaws" of our school days. The uneasy invitation "I would like to see you for a few minutes in my study after evening prayers."

The ghastly smile assumed by the headmaster. The well turned platitudes. We remember it all as if it were only yesterday.

What, however, we did not know in those old days was that the "pie-jaw" might, in certain circumstances, become an article of commerce, might, in a word, be sold for good hard cash.

A great and good man, Huxley, I think, observed that in Nature nothing is ever lost. It is so even in business. They say that in the sausage factories that are the glory of Chicago they can utilise every part of the pig, except the squeal.

So I, in my humble way, have discovered a use for well worn truisms, for old moral gags, for copy book headlines.

I hush them up and serve them as "Ten minutes talks."

A great writer once published a wonderful book called "Sermons in Stones." I have been able to improve on that, for I find sermons in everything, even in my toothbrush or the glass of mineral water that I usually take before retiring for the night.

My range of subjects for "Ten-minute Talks" is therefore practically inexhaustible. You may say that though I cannot exhaust my subjects I can, and do, exhaust my readers.

There is some truth in this objection but so long as there exists a large, fairly wealthy and half educated lower middle class there will always be a market for my wares and my swing, self-satisfied, and well-oiled opinions will continue to decorate the English-speaking Press.

"THE RICE-EATERS."

List, stranger! While I tell to thee
A tale of noble men!
In bounteous plenty, blythe and free,
They dwell, where flows the eastern sea
(Not far, you know, from you and me,
A city of our ken!)

They loved (as all good men and true,
From knight-hood's days adored),
The toothsome pie, the savoury stew,
The roast beef of Old England too,
The "ginger-beer" of golden hue,
That flanked the festive board.

When lo! A mystic scribe arose,
And thus to them did say:—
"Come! Leave the 'tea' that gold-red
glows!

Far finer nectar dreams disclose!
Nirvana's path I now propose—
"One grain of rice per day!"

He spoke! With sacrificial fire
Now flames each valiant soul—
No mundane sappers they desire,
No menu-cards their tastes inspire,
Club tiffins light the funeral pyre
Of joint and flowing bowl!

If any count Nirvana thus,
Know then, thou does not lie—
Their sad, sweet shadows stay with us,
No more Debt howls his fume and fuss,
Then why the hateful glare discuss
That lights each ghostly eye!

"Example more than precept fine!"
So runs the sage advice—
Holds now that gleaming sign—
"All wealthy tourists here may dine,
One each per diem (minds wine),
The new ambrosia, try our line!"

One grain of congee rice!"
"ME'S HERE!"

RABIES.

PEAK RESIDENTS REQUEST A
MUZZLING ORDER.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES.

The following correspondence between the Peak Residents Association and the Government has been sent to us by Mr. B. C. Hornell, hon. secretary of the Association, for publication:—
14th November, 1924.

To the Hon. the
Colonial Secretary,

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the recent case of rabies in the Peak district resulting in the death from Hydrophobia of an employee of the Peak Tramway Co., Ltd., and as it is unknown how many other dogs the affected animal may have bitten we earnestly request that a muzzling order be brought in forthwith. With the large number of children now at the Peak we consider it essential that means should be taken to protect them as well as adults, from the terrible consequences of what might appear to be a harmless nip from an unsuspected dog. We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servants.

(M. Young, President.
E. B. C. Hornell, Hon. Secretary.

20th November, 1924.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 14th of November I am directed to state that the question of the introduction of a muzzling order has already received the careful consideration of the Government, but that it has been decided that circumstances do not at present warrant the introduction of such an order.

I am to suggest that you should impress on the members of your association the desirability of keeping their dogs on a leash in order to minimize the risk of their being bitten by dogs with hydrophobia.

(C. M. Severn,
Colonial Secretary.

25th November, 1924.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,

"Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of November 20th with reference to the request of the Peak Residents' Association for the introduction of a Muzzling Order to prevent children and adults from being bitten by dogs with hydrophobia.

We note the suggestion of the Government that I should impress on the members of the Association the desirability of keeping their dogs on a leash in order to minimize the risk of their being bitten by an infected animal. If this is to be taken as a reply to the Association's request for a Muzzling Order to prevent children and adults from being bitten by owners of dogs from being bitten I very much regret that the Government are unable to suggest something more effective and beg them to reconsider the matter, which my Association considers is a very serious one.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary.

25th November, 1924.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 25th November, 1924, I am directed to inform you that the Government has fully considered the matter and is not prepared to introduce a muzzling order which in the circumstances of this Colony it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to make effective.

My previous letter appears to have been misunderstood. The word "their" referred not to the owners of dogs but to the dogs themselves. If owners will keep their dogs on leash the risk of such dogs being bitten by infected animals is very materially diminished, while for the purpose of preventing such dogs from biting third parties restraint by a leash is practically as effective as muzzling.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(C. M. Severn,
Colonial Secretary.

1st December, 1924.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo from which I regret to note that the Government are not prepared to introduce a muzzling order because it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to make a muzzling order effective in this Colony.

My Committee would welcome any effort on the part of the Government to make muzzling effective.

There was not any misunderstanding on the part of my Committee as to the meaning of the word "their" in the concluding paragraph of your letter dated the 28th November, the entire object of our pressing for a muzzling order being to prevent children and adults (dogs were never mentioned) from being bitten by a dog suffering from Rabies.

As requested we will circulate all members of the Association to comply with your suggestion of only allowing their dogs out on leash, but this will not prevent a free mad dog biting either the dog on the leash or the owner or anyone else.

In view of the importance of this question my Committee intend to publish the correspondence on this subject in order that members of the Peak Residents' Association will understand that if any of their families or servants should be bitten by a mad dog, the Association have not been negligent in bringing the risk to the notice of the Government.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary.

"ROSE DAY."**HONGKONG'S GENEROUS RESPONSE.****\$5,600 COLLECTED.**

Yesterday's "Rose Day" was a great success.

The annual effort of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul this year resulted in the sum of \$5,600 being collected, one lady alone, Mrs. Danenberg, having a total for the day of \$254.60.

From an early hour a large number of fair workers patrolled the streets with their baskets, and very few people reached their offices without a rose in their buttonhole. The ferry wharves were well catered for and the lady sellers visited offices and thoroughly canvassed the whole district.

Chev. J. M. Alves, President of the Society, supervised the arrangements, and was assisted in the general organisation by Mr. F. H. Dillon and the Misses Loureiro. All the arrangements worked perfectly smoothly, and the Society even took the precaution of insuring all the workers against accidents or death while they were selling the emblems in the streets.

A BUSY SPOT.

Chater Road was a busy spot all day with workers going to and from headquarters, Chev. J. M. Alves' office. There was a busy scene at headquarters where several shroffs, lent by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, received the boxes, and were kept busy for hours counting up the coins.

Mr. Alves had set apart a room where light refreshments were provided for the workers.

A feature of this year's sale was the presence of two donkeys, laden with baskets of roses and carrying collecting tins round their necks. These were paraded through the streets.

Mrs. Bird was in charge of the sellers in the Peak District, with Mrs. Marcel at the Lower Tramway Terminus; Mrs. A. C. Botelho was in charge of the Central District; Mrs. Albuquerque e Castro at Kowloon, assisted by Mrs. Easterbrook and Mrs. Innes; Mrs. Hoisham at Repulse Bay; Mrs. Harrington at Cosmopolitan Dock; Mrs. J. Grace Ozorio at Kowloon Docks; Mrs. A. F. Osmund at Ho Mun Tin; Mrs. Cashman at the Police Headquarters.

Depots for the distribution of roses were established at the Hongkong Hotel, King Edward Hotel, and the Star Ferry, and were in charge, respectively, of the Misses Loureiro, Mrs. Silva Netto and Mrs. A. F. Osmund. The girls of the French Convent took charge of the whole district from Causeway Bay to Quarry Bay.

A DONKEY ADRIFT.

The exact figures of the day's takings were not available yesterday (as "one of the donkeys had not reported" to headquarters late yesterday afternoon) but the total result is estimated at about \$5,600.

The five highest individual collections were:

Mrs. Danenberg	\$254.60
Mrs. Grossman	168.90
Miss Katie Lee	155.05
Miss Mackenzie	127.51
Miss Mimi Alves	112.25

The Society desires to thank the ladies who assisted in the sale and who all worked so enthusiastically during the whole forenoon. Thanks are also due to Mr. Ho Cheuk and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for loaning several shroffs; the 1st Hongkong Troop Boy Scouts for their valuable assistance; the Poppy Day Committee for the loan of flower baskets; the Hongkong and King Edward Hotels and the Star Ferry Company and Peak Tramway for providing depots.

THE WILLING LADIES.

Among those who assisted in the street sales were: Misses Katie Grimes, Rosy Perry, Betty Steel, Gladys Souza and Patsy Nicol, Grace Goldfinch, Lily Chue, Gladys Johnston, Irene Deacon, Daphne Leach, Mary Sigars, Elsie Simpson, Andrie Steel, E. Landolt, Agnes Pau, Bertha Cordeiro, Lily Grimes, Kathleen McEwen, Helen Byrsh, Mrs. Grace Ozorio, Misses Gladys Grimit, Lily Elias, Doreen Smith, Beryl Daniels, Barbara Eamer, M. and J. Eamer, Mrs. Haslam, Miss Theima Assumpso, Master John Dillon, Misses Doris and Cisse Dillon, Mercedes Xavier, Dulce d'Aquino, Olga Gill, Sarah Remedios, Mercedes Ribeiro, Cissy Xavier, Cynthia Remedios, Margarita Xavier, Maria Remedios, Ida Oliveira, Olinda Remedios, Ester Remedios, Hermine Oliveira, Helga Remedios, Alice Oliveira, Cissy Noronha, Enalalia Souza, Ena

Alves, Carvier Ribeiro, Buttongee, Mackenzie, Cynthia Alves, D. Ribeiro, Mariazinha A. Castro, Mrs. Backbrow, Misses Tuli Noronha, Angelica Remedios, Maria Figueiredo, Ricardina da Luz, Ena Danenberg, Maria Gutierrez, Leonor Xavier, Marie Gutierrez, Marilla Jorge, Alda Alves, Hattz Noronha, Alice Remedios, Alzira Jorge, Zaida Barros, Angelica Remedios, Maria Augusta Remedios, V. Wilkinson, B. Wilkinson, Daphne Bird, Peggy Lim, F. Ellis, da Silva, Mrs. Grossman, Bird, Misses J. and D. Holyoak, Bertha Rodrigues, Alda Rocha, Mrs. Danenberg, Misses Cissy and Olga Botelho, Beatrice Barros, Eleon Leonard, Nellie Gubbay, Hilda and Hercia Silva, Tully Barretto, Kimy Barretto, Mrs. Oram Shepherd, Misses Katie Tse, Momi Gardener, Zelinda Mattos, Carmen Vas, Alda Noronha, Asteria Gutierrez, Mrs. Cashman, Lane, Misses Alice Gutierrez, Raymonde Lam, Bertha Vas, Tina Gutierrez, Osmund, C. Xavier, M. Bowen, G. Remedios and G. Bowen, Rosie Ismail, Rosie Santos, Mrs. J. S. Brown, Misses Maud Dillon, Vera Hyndham, Purja d'Eca, Marie Rozario, Annie D'Almada, Mimi Alves, Rita Xavier, Phyllis Almada, Elvira Rosario, Lena Carvalho, Olga Kelly, Cissy Alves, Regina Ribeiro, Garcia, Camilla Britto, Stella Hyndman, Lucille Anderson, Mrs. B. Innes, Miss Yolanda Britto, Mrs. Callanan, Misses Alda Britto, Olga Ribeiro, Mrs. Costell, Master Anthony Shek, Au Young Ching, Ko Long Tong, Peter Kong, and 1st Troop Boy Scout (St. Joseph's College).

CLEVER ARTISTS AID THE POOR.**GOOD PROGRAMME AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.**

Last night a highly successful and eminently enjoyable entertainment was given at the Theatre Royal by a number of talented local artists in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society's annual appeal for the Poor.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Montague-Bates, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., the band of the 1st Battalion, the East Surrey Regiment took part, and the first item in the programme, a selection from "Three Little Maids" (Rubens) was provided by them.

Next Mrs. N. Mathieson greatly pleased the audience with a song, "Sink, Red Sun" (Teresa Del'Riego), and a monologue, "I Forget" by Capt. John Macready, D.S.O., was enthusiastically applauded. The Band Quartette in an item "Jenks' Vegetable Compound" were particularly good, and Mr. McArthur Keown rendered Sanderson's well-known song "Friend of Mine" with great effect.

Then came the chief item of the evening, the amusing little one-act play, "A Sister to Assist Er," which the late Mr. Fred Emney made famous some years ago. Major R. Lewis, R.A.M.C., in the celebrated comedian's role of Mrs. May, the tipting old monthly nurse, was very funny, and Mr. Charles Olive, as Mrs. McMull, her shrewish landlady, supported him ably.

After the interval, the East Surreys' band played Sibelius' "Valse Triste" admirably, and next followed a song, "The Ballad Monger" (Martin) for which Mr. H. G. Anis was heartily applauded. Mr. Charles Olive followed with a characteristically sound presentation of Dickens' "Fagin" in the condemned cell, the tragic note of which was suitably mitigated by the next item, a delightful rendering of "Sweet and Low" by the Band Quartette.

The next item on the programme was the song "A Memory" well sung by Mrs. N. Mathieson, which was followed by an extravaganza, "Afraid to Go Home in the Dark" by the East Surreys' Band. The evening's entertainment was concluded by an absurdity presented by Major Lewis, Mrs. Montenegro and Captain Macready.

HOCKEY.**GRENADIERS v. UNIVERSITY.**

The University met the Grenadiers in a very fast game of Hockey at the Marine ground, Kowloon, last Wednesday. Play all through was very even. Half-time saw the Grenadiers leading by the only goal scored during the first half. Shortly after the interval, the University equalised, through Noronha taking full advantage of a short corner. Immediately afterwards, the Grenadiers scored again, and this was the last score of the game. The Grenadiers' centre-half was a tower of strength, especially during the second-half, and their centre forward and right wing showed in good form. The University forwards were very good, Shahabuddin, in particular, deserving special mention. Scoring on both sides would have been higher but for the stalwart defence put up by both sides, especially by the goal-keepers.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR HENRY GOLLAN).]

WIDOW OR FATHER-IN-LAW.**APPLICATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.**

A further stage was reached yesterday in the case in which the widow of a Chinese doctor who practised in Hongkong, made application for letters of administration. The father of the deceased had entered a caveat.

The widow was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., appeared for the father-in-law.

Mr. Jenkin said that when the New Territories were taken over by the British an order was made under which the law of China applied to them. Mr. Jenkin said he would call evidence as to the practice of the district officer there in regard to the granting of letters of administration which he claimed were made to widows in all cases, unless a widow was very old and living in some far distant part of the country. Mr. Jenkin also quoted cases which had been decided in the time of the Ching dynasty and said it was futile to say that the interpretation of the law of China in the widow's favour was merely that of Republican judges.

A Chinese widow he argued was the counterpart of the English widow. The mistake the defence had made was to put the Chinese widow in too low a position. According to Mr. Potter she was nothing more than a sort of slave to her husband, but the defence had to overcome the fact that even in the Ching dynasty the widow was given specific rights by the written laws then in force.

WORKING IN A CIRCLE.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Jenkin said regarding the practice of probate registration with reference to the position of the wives of Chinese who died intestate, that the practice which had been followed here as long as there had been a Probate Court, was that they had the equal rights of an English widow. He would give his Lordship an instance where the Legislature had passed special legislation recognising wives and widows of Chinese. This ordinance made special provision for recognising Chinese wives. It was Ordinance 15 of 1908 ("Widows and Orphans"), wherein was a definite clause where the wife meant, in the case of a Chinese, Kifai or tien fong, and in this Ordinance widows meant widows of Chinese in Government service. The point stressed by Mr. Potter in his opening was that by giving the widow letters of administration, the father-in-law's headship of the family would be interfered with. That was appealing to sentiment and begging the question. It was working in a circle to say that because the effect of an Ordinance was so and so on such and such a person it could not be right.

THE MAKING OF WILLS.

Mr. Potter asked what was the law applicable in the case and what was Chinese law? When a country was conquered or ceded, until the conquerors altered the laws of that country the old law remained as common law. He submitted that they were endeavouring to establish the meaning of the common law of Hongkong—at least that portion of the law confined to Chinese. The widow in this case would be in a parlous position if there were no body of English law here to recognise in some way her polygamous marriage, but when they came to English statute law there was no recognition of polygamous marriage or the offspring. The widow had no status according to English law because she was polygamously married. Mr. Potter pointed out that wills were made sometimes after the death of a man—(laughter)—without any dishonest intention.

His Lordship: That was one of the first pieces of local information I was given when I came to Hongkong.

His Lordship adjourned the case until this morning.

CINEMA NOTES.**QUEEN'S THEATRE.**

"The Greater Claim" had its first showing yesterday as the feature attraction at the Queen's Theatre for a run of four days.

The delightful actress, Alice Lake lent a lustre to a picture which in itself is remarkable for strong, gripping situations. There was nothing short of perfection in Miss Lake's interpretation of Mary Smith, the Folies Beauty. "Chuck" twenty year of age and rich, married, but the honeymoon is spoiled when the groom is kidnapped by ruffians in the employ of his debauched father, and taken to sea. The marriage is annulled, and Mary goes to Broadway and cabaret life, plunging deep into gaiety, and deeper into misery. When her child arrives, she abandons her theatrical work. Poverty compels her to accept the aid of two crooks, who use her to fleece the father of money. Then, when her child is claimed by them, so as to wrest more money, her mother love grows dominant, and by a compelling emotion, she foils the schemers and wins reconciliation.

On the same programme appeared Miss Bessie Lesley, the American Comedienne, who has a varied and most interesting repertoire and made a big hit.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE.**"SOLICITORS' CLERKS CASE" RESUMED.****CASE FOR DEFENCE OPENED.**

The defence was opened yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Central Magistracy, in the case in which Lo Shu Fan and Cheung Pui Chuen, alias Charles Kent, two clerks in the employ of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings and Denny & Bowley, are charged on three counts.

It is alleged that they conspired together to defraud Wong Tak Yin of her property by false representations that Lo Shu Fan was owner of certain lands in the New Territories, and had transferred the same into the name of the said Wong Tak Yin and desired to mortgage the same. The other two counts alleged that the defendants conspired together to induce the complainant by false representations to sign two deeds of sale.

In the last two counts, the defendants are alleged to have acted in conjunction with Au Hon Fu and Ho Sai Lok, son of the complainant.

Mr. M. K. Lo prosecuted and Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of the defendants. Mr. H. S. Fitzroy, instructed by Messrs. Lee & Ross, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lau Shun Cho, the purchaser of certain property involved in the case.

In his opening address to the Magistrate, Mr. Davidson dealt very briefly with the outline of his defence, remarking that it would be brought out clearly in evidence. He referred at greater length to the evidence for the prosecution, a considerable proportion of which he submitted was fabricated.

A CLERK'S STORY.

The first witness called by Mr. Davidson was Chun, Chun Pong, who stated that in 1922 he was a clerk in Messrs. Hastings' office, and therefore knew the defendant Kent. He also knew a man called Lau Shun Cho. At the end of 1922 Kent sent him to ask Lau Shun Cho not to pay certain money until the deeds were produced. Witness gave that message. At the beginning of the present proceedings witness was sent for by the police, to whom he told what he had just told the Court. He knew nothing else about this prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. K. Lo, witness said that he knew Mr. Lau Shun Cho previous to giving him the message referred to. Witness knew nothing at all about the nature of the business when he gave the message. He merely carried out an instruction to the effect that he saw the police, witness had an interview with Kent.

NEGOTIATING A MORTGAGE.

Mr. Davidson next put Lo Shu Fan into the box. Giving his evidence in English, the witness said he had been a clerk at Messrs. Hastings' for about 14 years. His duties in that time had been chiefly the filing of documents in the Supreme Court and the Trade Marks Registry. He knew the procedure of the Supreme Court, but had not much experience of conveyancing matters. He met Ho Sai Lok in August, 1922, for the first time in Messrs. Hastings' office, when Au Hon Fu was present. The latter said that he would instruct witness to prepare a mortgage for his friend Mr. Ho Sai Lok. Ho Sai Lok said that the mortgage he wished to negotiate was on No. 28, Lyndhurst Terrace. Lau Shun Cho said that he was willing to advance money without the title deeds because "they trusted one another." One morning Ho Sai Lok came in with his mother, an amah, and a man whom he introduced as the manager of the Shun Kee Company. This man and the amah remained in the witness' room, while witness took Ho Sai Lok and his mother into Kent's room. Later on the transaction being completed, the money was paid to Wong Tak Yin, less four months' interest.

Witness, continuing, declared that he did not tell Wong Tak Yin to copy her signature. She could write. If she had been unable to write, she would have been asked to sign by making a mark. Some time afterwards Ho Sai Lok came, and asked him to arrange for a mortgage on 121, Bonham Strand. The mortgage was drafted by Mr. Webster, but fell through owing to the absence of the deeds.

ARRANGING A PROPERTY SALE.

Witness next detailed how Wong Tak Yin promised him brokerage if he could arrange a sale to Lau Shun Cho of 121, Bonham Strand, and said that in company with Au Hon Fu he called on Mr. Lau with regard to the matter. Mr. Lau agreed to purchase the property for \$30,000. Lau and Ho Sai Lok then came to witness and said that the vendor had agreed to the terms, and asked him (witness) to prepare an agreement. Witness got Kent to prepare the document, which was signed the same day. It was not true that the witness interpreted the agreement falsely to Wong Tak Yin. He did not interpret it at all. He received \$500 brokerage from Wong Tak Yin personally.

The agreement, added the witness, was to be completed in six months. At about the end of November, Au Hon Fu told witness that Mr. Lau wanted the transaction to be completed earlier, and would pay \$100 a month each to Au and witness if this could be done. It was arranged on condition that Mr. Lau paid a further \$10,000. This, witness was told, was to be used by Ho Sai Lok to pay off the mortgage on 28, Lyndhurst Terrace. The hearing was adjourned until this afternoon.

Christmas Suggestions

SUITABLE GIFTS FOR YOUR MEN FRIENDS

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
PURE SILK SCARVES
ART SILK SCARVES
WOOL SCARVES
PURE SILK SOCKS
SILK AND WOOL SOCKS
CASHMERE SOCKS
GOLF HOSE
GOLF GARTERS
WIDE END SILK TIES
HAND KNIT SILK TIES
BOW TIES
GLOVES
WALKING STICKS
UMBRELLAS
SILK DRESSING GOWNS
JAEGER DRESSING GOWNS

LETTER CASES
POCKET WALLET
DOCUMENT CASES
ATTACHE CASES
SUIT CASES
KIT BAGS
WRITING CASES
TOBACCO POUCHES
JAEGER SLIPPERS
LEATHER SLIPPERS
TRAVELLING SLIPPERS
COMFY SLIPPERS

AND

THOUSANDS OF OTHER
GIFTS THAT ARE SURE
TO PLEASE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS,
HONGKONG.

"REGAL" RECORDS

SCOTCH SONGS
THE STAR O' BOBBIE BURNS
AFTON WATER
WERE A' SCOTTISH HERE
BOSNIE DUNDEE
JESSIE'S DREAM
THE NAMELESS LASSIE
MY AIN WEE HOOSE
HURRAH FOR THE HIGHLANDS

ANDERSON'S.

Powell

12, Des Voeux Road.

DOWN QUILTS
BLANKETS
WINTER CURTAINS
RUGS
SEAMLESS CARPETS

New Stock.

We Invite Inspection.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"TELESIA" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignees' risk and subject to
Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 1st December.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
free storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 8th December,
will be subject to Bent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
2nd December, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th November, 1924. [1558]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ROSANDRA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,
PORT SAID, MASSARA, ADEN,
COLOMBO, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby inform-
ed that all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kow-
loon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
Notice to the contrary be given before
1st instant.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 7th instant,
will be subject to Bent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
17th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 6th instant, at 10 a.m., by
our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1558]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLEMAN LINE.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND
CONTINENT.

THE Steamship
"CITY OF KARACHI"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her
are informed that all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-
mural Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after 6th December, 1924, will
be subject to Bent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before 15th
December, 1924, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays be-
tween the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within
the free storage period of one week.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1558]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUG & LIGHTER
CO., LTD.

WE beg to give Notice that A Call of
\$2.00 Per Share has been made upon
All Members holding Shares upon which only
\$4.00 has been paid, and that the Same will be
Payable to the Bankers of the Company, THE
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION at Hongkong, on or before the 10th
JANUARY, 1925.

SEEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1924. [1552]

FOR ATTENTION OF MASTERS OF
NORTH-BOUND STEAMERS.

AS, During the North-East Monsoon there
is always a possibility of North-bound
Steamers Running Short

OF BUNKER COAL.

This is to Inform You that TAIT & CO.,
AMOI (A Well-protected Port with Good
Anchorage) have Stocks of

GOOD JAPANESE BUNKER COALS

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Wireless Messages via Hongkong or Formosa
are Re-transmitted by the GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH CO., and a Wire to "TAIT" or
"COALBUNKER" AMOI, will Receive their
Prompt Attention.
Bentley's Complete-Phrase Code used. [147]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
with which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND
TRADE REPORT"

Subscription, paid in advance—\$12 per
annum for delivery in Hongkong including
Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

I beg to state that On and After 1st
DECEMBER, 1924, My Office will be on
5th Floor, PEDDER BUILDING, No. 12,
PEDDER STREET. Tels. C. 4867, C. 4803.
A. W. GRAHAM-BROWN,
A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scott.),
Architect & Surveyor.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

ON and After 1st DECEMBER, 1924, Our
Address will be as follows:
NEW P. & O. BUILDING.
[1531]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY
TO ANIMALS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held
in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATTHEW & CO. on THURSDAY, 4th DEC-
EMBER, at 3.30 p.m.

"Business"—The Passing of the Report and
Accounts. The Election of the Committee and
Officers for the ensuing Year.
B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

SCRIP. No. 7896
100 SHARES IN THE
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
CO., LTD.
Nos. 5854/63, 27569/93, 410296, 55627/636,
5659/63, 52381/390, 51687/76, 55685/94,
IN THE NAME OF MR. NG CHEUNG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
above-mentioned Scrip of the property of
Mr. A. A. LOPES, of ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Hongkong, Shareholder, has been obtained from
him by false pretences and that any Person to
whom the same is offered for Purchase should
before purchasing the same at Once com-
municate with Mr. A. A. LOPES at his Office,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, or at his Residence, No.
3, PRATT BUILDING, Kowloon.
Dated the 27th day of November, 1924.
A. A. LOPES.

TO LET.

"A VA HOUSE," No. 1, MAY ROAD,
From 15th MARCH, 1925. Furnished
Seven-roomed House, 4 Bathrooms, Hot and
Cold Water, Tennis Court, and Garden.
Apply to
ARRATON V. APCAR,
Prince's Building.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS OFFICES, in FORTY-ONE, BAKER
STREET, 12, DE VOS & CO. (Central Post-
office) and 12, DE VOS & CO. (Central Post-
office). Apply—
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Wm. POWELL, Ltd. [1521]

TO LET.

TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED
OFFICE in 1st Floor, No. 14/15,
PEDDER STREET. Apply—
PROPERTY OFFICE,
JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD.
[1196]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes—XL, XL, XS, YI, 39, 40,
50, 51, 580, 719, 1890.

FOR SALE—Victoria Island, British
Columbia. Desirable BUILDING PLOTS
for Residential Houses—City and Country;
also Farm Lots. Apply—Box No. 15, c/o Hong-
kong Daily Press. [58]

TO LET—For Six Months from 15th
MARCH, Fully Furnished, Four Roomed
HOUSE on Lower Levels. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra
Buildings. [53]

TO LET—From April to December,
Furnished HOUSE on PEARL. Moderate
Rental. Apply to—LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [54]

THE
CORONET.

TO-DAY, at 2.15, 5.15 & 8.15

TO-MORROW, at 8 & 8.15

Prices—\$2 & \$1

THE
THIEF
OF
BAGDAD.

INTIMATIONS

Behold it here! This little
Flask

Contains the wonderful
Quintessence,

The Perfect Flower and
Efflorescence

Of all the Knowledge Man
can ask!

—Longfellow.

DEWAR'S
WHISKY

"Victoria Vat"

and

"White Label"

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

BIRTH.

SHENTON.—At the Peak Hospital, Hong-
kong, on November 1st, to Mr. and
Mrs. W. E. L. SHENTON, a son. [1557]

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 2ND, 1924.

"THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE" OF
CHINA.

MARSHAL TUAN CHING is frequently
referred to as the new President of
China; but that is not his official de-
signation. At the Tientsin Conference,
it appears, there were objections to his
assuming the title either of President or
Generalissimo. The objection to the
title of President is represented as in-
cluded in a general objection to the
so-called permanent Constitution which
was adopted by the wholesale bribery
of the members of Parliament preceding
the "election" of TAO KUX to the
dignity of President of the Republic. To
the title of "Generalissimo" there was
the objection that it was claimed by Dr.
SUN YAT SEN—"so that title was ruled
out in order to prevent any conflict,"
says the veracious purveyor of the secrets
of the conference chamber. We can
hardly credit the three powerful War
Lords who participated in that Confer-
ence with having such an exaggerated
notion of the military importance of the
Southern medico; but comedy is so
mixed with tragedy in the political chaos
that any farcical story finds ready cred-
ence. Another suggestion was that the
main difficulty confronted the Confer-
ence was to evade decisions which
would endanger the country's interna-
tional position. Marshal FENG had ap-
pointed a Regency-Government which
was considered to maintain the thin
thread of legality by retaining as Acting
Premier General HUANG FU, who was
Minister of Education in the Cabinet of
Dr. YEN, and did not resign with the
other members of the Yen Cabinet. But
that "thin thread of legality" was

broken when Marshal TUAN went up to
Peking and assumed the office of Chief
Executive, for he appointed a Cabinet
that does not include HUANG FU. A ques-
tion now arises as to whether China has
a Government that the Foreign Powers
are able to recognise. Obviously China
has not at present a Government that can
be "formally recognised" by the Powers.
A Cabinet has been appointed without
the slightest legal pretence, and a War
Lord has assumed the office of Chief
Executive who is not elected to the
position by the representatives of the
people in Parliament assembled, but by
a group of military men who happen to
be in control of the political machinery.
But after all, does the present case differ
materially from the last? It is true that
TAO KUX was "elected" to the position
by the representatives of the people in
Parliament assembled, but the "elec-
tion" was bought by wholesale bribery
which is estimated to have cost the late
President some three million dollars! In
the existing circumstances the Foreign
Powers have no choice but to "recognise"
for all practical purposes those
who are in control at Peking, and, if
there is interference with foreign rights
and interests in regions which the Peking
Government acknowledges to be outside
the limits of its control, then there is no
option left to the Powers but to deal
with the regional authorities direct for
the purpose of getting redress. Until
the situation clarifies the Powers are not
likely to take any steps towards a formal
recognition of the Government in Peking.
Their position vis-a-vis the existing
regime at Peking seems to be thoroughly
understood by Marshal TUAN and his
Cabinet, and until the promised National
Conference has been held and a regime
established which has the appearance of
universal support throughout the country,
the question of normal recognition is not
likely to be pressed. Even the Soviet
Ambassador at Peking is sitting on the
fence.

"Cyclonic gales in the South China
Sea" reported the Observatory.

It has been reported at Harbin that
the Moscow Government has decided to
make Vladivostok a free port again.

The Manila Observatory yesterday
afternoon reported a typhoon to be
in about 116deg. Long. E. and 14deg.
Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

The total output of the Kailan Mining
Administration's mines for the week
ending November 15th amounted to 87,236
tons and the sales to 21,099 tons.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton resumed his
duties as Magistrate at Kowloon yester-
day, having recovered from the effects
of his recent accident while playing
cricket.

Charged by a Wei-Hai-Wei constable
with assaulting him, a Sanitary Depart-
ment foreman was remanded by Mr.
E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magis-
trate yesterday.

A sequel to the death of a Chinese
woman in Queen's Road West last week
as the result of being struck by a lorry,
is the arrest of a motor driver on a
charge of manslaughter.

Yesterday was the eightieth birthday
of H.M. Queen Alexandra. The ships of
H.M. Navy in port were dressed in
honour of the occasion and a royal
salute was fired at noon.

During the 48 hours ended November
30th, 2 cases of enteric fever were notified
to the Medical Officer of Health (1
Filipino and 1 Indian). One case of
diphtheria was also reported. A case of
rabies in a dog was also notified.

A Peking report says that "business
circles at Mukden seem to be haunted
by a fear that, sooner or later, some
trouble will arise between the Mukden
Army and the National Army (Feng's
troops)." Rumours of this character
have been responsible for sudden exchange
fluctuations.

According to reports in the Northern
Chinese papers, the China Merchants
Steam Navigation Co. had their first
general meeting for four years recently
and the accounts of the directors disclo-
sed that the Company had lost nearly a
million dollars during the past four
years. Nine new directors were elected.

The Russians are making efforts to get
the new Soviet currency notes, known as
Chervonets, generally accepted in North
Manchuria. Chinese merchants who have
sad memories of the rouble notes are
boycotting the Chervonets, until "proper
arrangements" have been made which
will assure them that there will be no
repetition of their experiences with the
rouble.

As an example of the "iron discipline"
maintained among troops stationed in
the Chinese City, at Shanghai, the
Chinese press last week reported the case
of a soldier who was "ticked off" for
entering into conversation with a lady at
the barrack gate, where he was doing
guard duty. He was ordered to kneel
down and to remain kneeling until an
incentive stick which was then lighted
burnt itself out.

The Police have received a report to
the effect that on Friday last while the
driver of a motor-lorry left his vehicle
to go inside the brickworks near the
Castle Peak Road, a Chinese got into the
driver's seat and began to tamper with
the wheel and gear. The engine started
and after going a little distance the
lorry ran into a pond. When the Chinese
was extricated he was in a serious con-
dition and died a few hours later.

The driver of a Kai Tak Co. motor
bus and one of the Company's inspectors
appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy yester-
day, to answer a charge of manslaughter. It
was stated that on Sunday morning a
dispute arose between the two defendants
as to which of them should drive, and
the bus ran over a bridge near Hungshom,
with the result that six persons were
injured, one of whom, an aged Chinese,
has since died in hospital.

It is stated in the Northern Chinese
Press that the Military Government at
Wuchang has issued orders for the seizure
of revenues of the salt, railway, telegraph
and telephone administrations that have
hitherto been remitted to Peking. A
Peking report says: "It is feared that,
owing to the organization of the Wuchow
Government, the receipts of the Salt
Administration will not be sufficient for
the payment of the foreign and Chinese
bondholders of the 1913 Reorganization
Loan during the next few months. The
Sale revenue of Manchuria is still retained
by the Fengtien leaders."

New American Club premises have
been opened at Shanghai. They are de-
scribed as the most modern and up-to-date
premises in the Far East. Everything
that can be done for the comfort and con-
venience of members has been done, says
the N.O. Daily News, right down to
something quite unique in the way of a
"Mahjongg Room" decorated in the best
Peking-Chinese style by special artists
brought down from the capital. The
building has been designed by the
architect, Mr. R. A. Curry, in the style
known as American Georgian Colonial,
which is used for clubs throughout the
United States.

From the latest report of the Com-
missioner of Public Health at Shanghai
we learn that during the first weeks of
October the number of refugee camps in-
creased till there were twelve scattered
about the Settlement, harbouring a total
of about 13,000 refugees. These were kept
under sanitary and medical supervision,
and over 3,000 vaccinations were per-
formed. No epidemic occurred among
them. Towards the end of the month the
refugees left Shanghai in large numbers,
and the camps were closed down. Besides
those in camps there were a very large
number in Chinese lodging-houses, which
were regularly inspected.

The Diomedea Jazz Orchestra gave
another successful Carnival Dance last
night at the Royal Naval Canteen
Theatre. Capt. Hepwood, of H.M.S.
Diomedea was present, attended by Lieut-
Comdr. Ramsbottom, Lieut. Gush and
Lieut. Allen. The costumes were both
novel and in some cases amusing. The
first prize (ladies) was awarded to Miss
Murphy, who, attired as an "Eastern
Princess, attracted much attention. Lead-
ing Seaman Lacey (H.M.S. Diomedea)
daintily attired as a fairy, took the gen-
tlemen's premier award.

These Jade Canal, which has been an
eye-sore in Peking for many years, says
the Peking Daily News, is gradually dis-
appearing from sight. About two years
ago the proprietors of the Grand Hotel
des Wagons Lits obtained permission to
cover over that part in front of their
property and converted the area thus re-
claimed into a pleasure affording de-
light to the eye. This excellent example
has been followed by the Administrative
Commission of the Diplomatic Quarters.
Already the canal from Legation Street
to the Glacis has been covered and the
space on either side of the culvert is
being filled in and levelled. Work on the
section from the Glacis to the outlet just
north of it has also been taken in hand
by the city municipal authorities, and
the net result of these undertakings is
to enhance in some degree the dignity
and beauty of Peking.

MONSOON ENCOUNTERED.
TREMENDOUS SEAS REPORTED.

When the a.s. *Prominent* arrived here
on Sunday from Saigon, the Master re-
ported very bad weather on the run up
the coast, the monsoon blowing as much
as 75 miles an hour, with tremendously
high seas. Nevertheless, Capt. Jensen
managed to bring his vessel to Hongkong
in less than six days, a gratifying time
under the existing weather conditions.
The coasting steamer *Harbour* arrived
on Sunday from Bangkok, and reported
having experienced a stronger monsoon
than had been encountered for years.
The trip lasted nine days.

The Dollar Line steamer *President*
Gardner was rather badly knocked about
on her trip down to Manila, but the ex-
tent of the damage is not known.

ARMED ROBBERIES.

RAID ON A TEASHOP.

Just after closing time on Saturday
night the accountants and foks of a tea-
shop at No. 138, Shaikwan Road West,
were held up by armed robbers, who made
off with \$52, representing the day's
takings.
Two boys employed at Felix Villas,
Pokfulam, were attacked by two men in
Jubilee Road on Saturday. After hitting
one of the boys on the head with a bar
of iron, the robbers stole a sum of \$18
from him, but the other boy eluded the
attack and made good his escape.

SALE OF CROWN LAND.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.
BUY TWO KOWLOON LOTS.

At P.W.D. headquarters yesterday, two
tracts of Crown Land were sold by auc-
tion to the China Light and Power Com-
pany.

The first was Kowloon Inland Lot No.
1000, with an area of 18,200 square feet,
near Ho Mun Tin, N.W. of the proposed
site of the Kowloon Hospital. The upset
premium was \$18,200, but the property
was finally knocked down at \$33,300.

The Company also acquired New Kow-
loon Inland Lot No. 939, area 7,200 square
feet, at Cheung Sha Wan, for the upset
premium of \$9,000.

It is understood that new sub-stations
are to be erected on the two pieces of
land.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

MR. HARRY ORE AND PUPILS.

There was a large attendance at the
City Hall yesterday evening, when Mr.
Harry Ore and his pupils gave a piano-
forte recital.
A varied programme had been arrang-
ed, and was thoroughly appreciated.
Mr. Ore gave five selections in his usual
masterful style, and his pupils ably sup-
ported him in making the affair a
success.

The programme was as follows:—
"Pastoral" (Scarlati), "The Cuckoo"
(Daguin), "Tambourin" (Godowsky),
"The Swan" is "Dancing" (Debussy),
"The Swan" is "Dancing" (Debussy),
Eleventh Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt)—
Mr. Harry Ore; "Bagatelle Fugue"
(Chopin); "Maiden's Song" (Meyer-
Helmond); "Master Lieder" (Johann
Bach); "The Decouragement" (Oskar
de Silva); "Two Harks" (Liszt);
Miss M. Ayres; "Rondo Capriccioso"
(Mendelssohn)—Miss R. Mow-
fung; "Eglogue" (Heller); "Valse in
C Sharp" (Chopin)—Miss Daisy M.
Paraphrase on Chopin's Valse in C
sharp (Schubert)—Miss Olga Leong and
Mr. H. Ore; "The Bird as Prophet"
(Schumann); "Album Leaf" (Greig);
"Marche Grottesque" (Sinding)—Miss
Elizabeth Dimberg; "Sonnet in A"
(Schubert); "The Lark" (Glinka-Pala-
tineff)—Miss Aileen Bapst.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUDAN MUTINY.

ECHO OF SIRBAR OUTRAGE.
BRITISH DEMANDS ACCEPTED
IN TOTO.

CAIRO, December 1st.

Although up to now no official statement has been issued, it is understood that as a result of the many conferences yesterday, the Government has accepted the British demands, the first immediate consequence of which will probably be the evacuation of the customs at Alexandria.

Documents have been formally exchanged whereby the Egyptian Government accepts the remainder of the British terms.

MINISTERS RESIGN.

The Ministers of Education and Public Works have resigned. No reasons have been given.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH MUTINY VICTIMS.

CAIRO, November 30th.

No further incident is reported from Khartoum.

The two British officers killed in the mutiny were Captain MacLaren, of the Argylls, and Captain Tanks, of the Leicesters.

It is understood that Zaghilul Pasha has obtained a passport to Europe, and probably will take the cure at a French or Italian health resort.

EGYPTIAN TROOPS EVACUATE
SUDAN.

LONDON, November 30th.

The general Egyptian situation is officially described as easier and more satisfactory.

Messages hitherto do not indicate the real cause of the Mutiny, but it is suspected that it is the work of an Egyptian agent provocateur from Cairo. The first batch of Egyptian troops from the Sudan arrived at Cairo to-day. The last Egyptian soldier left the Sudan yesterday.

THE "BUFFS" FOR EGYPT.

GIBRALTAR, November 30th.

The first battalion of the Buffs embarked on the transport *Neustria* for Egypt this afternoon.

LATEST CABLES.

TRANS-ATLANTIC SHIPPING
AMALGAMATION.CUNARD AND WHITE STAR
CARGO SERVICE.

LONDON, December 1st.

The Cunard and White Star American lines announce the completion of arrangements to conduct a joint passenger and cargo service between Hamburg and New York, embracing Southampton, Cherbourg and Halifax. It is not explained whether the arrangements are in any way connected with the severe rate-cutting by the leading German lines, especially in connection with the immigrant trade to South America which in the case of Germany alone has increased from 35,000 to 115,000 in the past year.

"PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE."

U.S. AWARD FOR VISCOUNT CECIL.

LONDON, December 1st.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Washington states that for "meritorious service in leading to the establishment of peace through justice" Viscount Cecil has been chosen as the first recipient of the Woodrow Wilson foundation award of \$25,000.

The fund was created by public subscription two years ago in recognition of the ex-President's services for world brotherhood.

FASCISM IN ITALY.

"POLITICAL FREEDOM" DESIRED.

MILAN, December 1st.

Seventy of the opposition deputies were among the thousand participants in an anti-Fascist meeting, Signor Turati presiding. The proceedings were private, but according to published versions of a number of speeches, Signor Amendola, a Democrat, said that the opposition aimed at a complete restoration of political freedom.

Signor Fauchinetti, Republican, declared that Italians must have freedom, if necessary by force.

LATEST CABLES.

SECOND OPIUM CONFERENCE.

A DEADLOCK THREATENED.

GENEVA, December 1st.

The conflict between the American and Indian delegates at the second Opium Conference, threatens to produce a deadlock similar to that existing in regard to the first Conference. The President may have to decide between the opposing views, or the matter may be referred to the Council of the League as the Americans have declined Mr. Campbell's proposal to refer the question of the interpretation of the Hague Convention to the Permanent Court of International Justice. Mr. Clayton, in a forcible speech on Friday, declared that the Government of India held that the present system of opium control in India was legitimate in the fullest sense under the Hague Convention. He added that India was prepared to discuss and defend that position, but not in the conference, where the subject was deliberately excluded.

A very important debate is anticipated to-morrow.

GUN-RUNNER RELEASED.

LONDON, December 1st.

It is understood that the Home Office has remitted the penalties on Mr. Firmis, who has been released.

[Firmis was one of the three men convicted of gun-running in England a month ago.]

EARLIER CABLES.

SOVIET MACHINATIONS.

ATTEMPT TO "ROPE IN"

YUGO-SLAVIA.

BELGRADE, November 30th.

Commenting on the report of the discovery of certain documents in the Soviet Legation at Vienna, the newspaper *Politika* understands that they concerned dealings between Raditch, leader of the Croatian peasants' party, and the Third International for the establishment of a Soviet in Yugo-Slavia. A detachment of Croats stirring up a seditious movement capable of leading to the domination of Moscow throughout Central Europe.

It appears the revolution was to break out at the end of January, on the eve of the elections in Yugo-Slavia, and coincident incursions would be made by Macedonian and Kossovian troops into Southern Serbia.

The paper states that the Soviets, through their delegation in Vienna, were sending considerable sums of money to Raditch and his agents in Bulgaria and Albania. The Belgrade Government is taking all necessary precautions.

RADIO PHOTOGRAPHY.

TRANS-ATLANTIC EXPERIMENT

A SUCCESS.

LONDON, November 30th.

The marked progress in the science of telephotography was demonstrated by the success with which the first trans-Atlantic experiments therein were carried out to-day.

Numerous topical photographs were sent by radio from London to New York, each taking only a few minutes.

A New York message describes the photographs as quite recognisable. They will be reproduced in the newspapers to-morrow.

THE MYSTERIOUS "MR. A."

ANOTHER WITNESS "WANTED."

LONDON, November 30th.

It is understood that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of a second man who was freely mentioned in the Midland Bank case.

It is believed he is abroad, outside the King's dominions.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

"DRIVE" FOR FIGHTING FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, November 30th.

"Swaraj week" begins in Bengal to-morrow, and will consist of an intensive campaign for raising money, which will be applied to the work in villages and rural districts.

In a speech at Petrapur, Mr. Das fore-shadowed that the next stage of the fight would occur in the villages, which he desired to organise co-operatively with a view to stopping "exploitation of rice, jute, and other country products by the foreigner."

The Bengal Government and Eastern Bengal Railway announce a reward of ten thousand rupees for information leading to the arrest of the persons responsible for the recent outrages, including five attempts to wreck trains in three weeks.

LATEST CABLES.

RED RIOTS IN REVAL.

MINISTER SHOT.

HELSINKI, December 1st.

It is reported from Reval that the Reds have occupied the railway station and have attempted to seize the telegraph and telephone offices. The Minister of Communications was shot on his way to the station.

Government troops recaptured the station and have restored order after scattered fights, in which hand grenades and machine guns were used. There were a number of casualties, including police.

Reval, December 1st.

It is officially stated that the attack of armed Communists on certain Government and military buildings at 5.30 this morning was suppressed immediately. Order was restored and no disorder from other towns has been recorded.

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

M.C.C. IN AUSTRALIA.

BRISBANE, December 1st.

In fine weather, before 8,000 spectators, on a good wicket, the M.C.C. carried Saturday's score of 391 for five wickets to a total of 522. Hendren made 168, thus making a record for an Englishman's score on the Brisbane ground. He scored 14 fours and one six, and gave a magnificent display of square-cutting and off-driving. Hobbs got 51, Sandham 64, and Chapman 80 in dashing style in 71 minutes.

Queensland responded with 218 for eight wickets.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING.

ROLAND TODD BEATEN.

MILAN, November 30th.

In a contest of twenty rounds for the middleweight championship of Europe, Bruno Frattini (Italy) beat Roland Todd (England) on points.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES.

BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO
GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.

The annual report of the Shipping Board recommends Congress strongly to reaffirm its determination that the United States shall maintain permanently a mercantile marine commensurate with the needs of the country, from the standpoint of commerce and national defence, and also recommends the creation of a joint committee composed of representatives of the Board and the Inter-State Commerce Commission to co-ordinate rail and water transportation.

It also urges legal prohibition of preferential arrangements between the American railways and foreign shipping lines, and exemption from taxation of all earnings of American shipping employed in foreign trade, but does not enter into details as to how these aims can be accomplished.

WORLD NAVAL POWER.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S REPLY
TO CRITICS.

WASHINGTON, November 30th.

The British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, in a speech here said he did not attach any importance to the charges that Britain was not carrying out the terms of the Washington Treaty for limitation of naval armaments. He pointed out that neither the United States, France nor Italy had made any protest to London, so it was left to private citizens to make these "alarmin' disclosures."

Sir Esme Howard was evidently referring to Mr. Shearer's recent unsuccessful application for an injunction against the destruction of the U.S. dreadnought *Washington*.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.

EXTENSION SCHEME TO COST £13,000,000.

An extension scheme involving £13,000,000 is shortly to be started to give berthing accommodation at Southampton Docks to ten more 35,000-ton liners, and it is claimed that in five years' time Southampton will be the largest port in the United Kingdom.

THE CIVIL WAR IN
CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW TULI OF ANHUI.

PEKING, December 1st.

General Wang I Tang has been appointed Tuli of Anhui in succession to General Ma Lien Chin, who has been relieved of his post.

[General Wang I Tang had been bracketed in Peking rumours with Liang Shih Yi as likely to become Premier.]

We do not know whether the name of Wang I Tang is correctly given in the cable. There has been another Richmond of the name of Wang in the field of Anhui. This was General Wang Pu, whom General Ma nominated as his successor. He has the support of the Commanders of four out of the five "independent" brigades in the province. This General Wang "assumed office" as Pengyu a fortnight ago, and it was reported that the new masters of Anhui had declared their allegiance to Marshal Tuan and their opposition to the Yangtze Alliance.]

DEATH OF TSAO JUI.

PEKING, December 1st.

Tsao Jui was taken to hospital yesterday where he has since died of diabetes.

[Tsao Jui was the brother of the evicted President Tsao Kün, and was not generally held in high esteem.—Ed.]

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GOVERNOR VETOES FURTHER IM-

MIGRATION RESTRICTIONS.

MANILA, November 30th.

Governor-General Wood has vetoed the Bill imposing further restrictions upon Chinese immigration, holding that it interfered with the United States Treaties.

NATURALISED CHINESE VOTERS

IN ENGLAND.

AN APPEAL FOR THEIR VOTE.

In Penryn, about 100 Chinese, now naturalised Britons, are voters. Mr. T. B. Hoste, who has lived 15 years in China, canvassed them on behalf of Mr. Heath-Williams, Liberal candidate for Penryn South. Mr. Hoste's appeal in Chinese, would read in English:—

"The gentlemen whom I have the honour to assist are supremely and without question the most sincere, the most honest and in all ways the most beneficent men it is possible for his humble servants to assist. A man who, with lack of humility, has the temerity to offer himself in opposition to the All-Highest is a man totally unworthy of your respectful and affectionate support. He, our master (Mr. Williams), is a man who will join his forefathers in the Promised Land. He is a man whose foot is at the bottom of the ladder which may lead to universal renown and to the glory of both you and all with whom he is associated."

HEALTHY LONDONERS.

20 YEARS ADDED TO THEIR LIVES.

The claim of London to be one of the healthiest cities in the world is borne out by the annual report on public health of the London County Council.

The year 1923, it is stated, was remarkable for having the lowest death rate ever recorded in London, 11.4 per thousand population. The infant mortality rate was even more exceptional, being only 61 per 1,000 births compared with 75 the year before, which was itself a record.

Extraordinary lengthening of the life-time of Londoners is shown in figures comparing the average expectation of life at birth in the period 1841-50 and 1920-22. They show that in the course of 80 years the Londoner's expectation of life has been extended by more than 20 years.

The teeth of London school children are improving, and "a remarkable feature of the dental tables," says Sir William Hamer, the school medical officer, "is that girls in every year show higher resistance to caries than do boys."

On the other hand, the superiority of the boys' vision over that of the girls is striking.

RESIGNATION HONOURS LIST.

The dissolution honours list published on November 30th was very brief, comprising only five names, namely, Mr. William Graham, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Benjamin Spoor, formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Chief Labour Whip, both of whom became Privy Counsellors, Sir Cecil Hurst, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, who becomes a K.C.M.G., and Mr. Walford Selby, Secretary to Mr. MacDonald as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Charles Duff, one of the late Prime Minister's Private Secretaries, who become C.V.O.'s.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY MAKES
SWATOW ITS HEADQUARTERS.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung, being prevented by the Kuomintang from functioning as the legislative branch of the government in Canton, has decided to establish its headquarters at Swatow, where General Chen Chiung-ming, of the anti-Bolshevik forces of the Cantonese Army, has his General Headquarters. One of the first duties of the Provincial Assembly from Swatow will be the sending of a delegation to Peking to attend the proposed national conference for the re-unification of China.

Mr. Wang Pak Nam will probably head the Cantonese delegation from the Provincial Assembly.

KWANGTUNG AND FUKIEN.

Admiral Lin Yung-mu of the Chinese Navy at Amoy and Mr. Wang Wen-shan, personal delegate of the Military Governor of Fukien, are now in Swatow arranging for co-operation between Kwangtung and Fukien in the maintenance of order on the South China coast.

Many of Chen's followers are desirous of attacking Fukien, because the presumed certainty of victory will not only give them higher prestige in South China and a bigger voice in national politics but also help the army financially, as Fukien is a resourceful country. General Lin Fu and several other influential commanders under General Chen, however, deplore the thought of attacking Fukien; they are in favour of first attacking Canton and thus solving the local problems before participating in national affairs. It is understood that General Chen is not giving encouragement to the talk of interfering with the affairs of Fukien before he is able to put the Cantonese house in order.

The Swatow Chinese merchants are subscribing to the \$400,000 bonds of the Canton Army, and the native banks are each under-writing \$3,000 to \$10,000.

FOMENTING ANOTHER STRIKE ON
SHAMEN.

The Kuomintang Workers Conference is considering the promotion of another labour strike among the Chinese employees of Shamien. The other day it was said that they would take the inspection of passes to Shamien as a subject of protest, but this regulation appears to be applicable to foreign as well as Chinese residents there. The Reds are dissatisfied with the British authorities in Shamien because of their acceptance of a Chinese request for permission to store goods there during the conflict between the merchants and the Red Army.

PEKING NOTES.

MANCHU EMPEROR A PAWN IN
POLITICAL CHESS GAME.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The fate of the Manchu Emperor has engaged the attention of the public in no small degree, many people believing that he may be used as a pawn in the political chess game. The Government has appointed a Commission to carry out the adjustment of the affairs of the Ching Household between the property which belongs to the State and which belongs to "Mr. Pu Yi." Meanwhile the residence of his father Prince Chun, whither he has taken up his abode pending his anticipated entry into the Summer Palace, is guarded by soldiers, and that despite the official pronouncements that Pu Yi is a free man. Meanwhile also the movement of laden carts and camels from the Palace create an atmosphere of suspicion that the treasures are not being allowed to remain intact. Sympathy for the Ching Household is growing as it is believed they have not had a square deal.

Dr. Hu Shu, a Government University professor and a staunch republican, describes the abrogation of the abdication agreement as "a disgraceful proceeding which will go down in history as the most unsavoury act of the Chinese Republic."

British people here, as well as Chinese who remember, perhaps feel more strongly on the subject inasmuch as Sir John Jordan exercised a mediating influence in the settlement between the Republican forces and the Imperial Family.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE FOR THE
POLICE.

An interesting event of the past few days was payment to the police of three months' arrears of wages. In releasing funds from the Customs surplus for this purpose the Inspector-General of Customs took measures to ensure that the money would not be diverted into other channels. Either due to misconception of this report or due to wilful maliciousness a veracious newspaper here published a vituperative attack upon Sir Francis Aglen for interfering in Chinese financial affairs, basing the attack upon a fanciful description of the Inspector-General visiting the Yamen and saluting men come up for their pay, and saluting him, while a "movie" operator took pictures of the scenes in order that they might be exhibited for the aggrandisement of Sir Francis, all a tissue of lies and a pure invention. The belated payment to the police contributes to a greater sense of security.

PROPAGANDA IN THE SUDAN.

CAUSES OF RECENT TROUBLE.

Some time has elapsed since the last serious anti-British demonstration in the Sudan; and to the calm which has followed the British Prime Minister has largely contributed by his declaration that in no circumstances could Great Britain renounce her self-imposed trust towards the peoples of the Sudan.

That we are at the end of our troubles here is by no means certain, writes the Khartoum correspondent of the *Times*, but there does not appear to be much prospect of serious danger. The Sudan Government handled the situation last August firmly and with a cool head. The prompt arrest and imprisonment of the ringleaders of the rioters, and the reinforcement of the Khartoum garrison with infantry and aeroplanes, have had their inevitable effect in impressing potential revolutionaries with the treatment they may expect if they attempt to convert theory into practice. Before the arrival of the troops the situation was undoubtedly serious. Egyptian propagandists had for some time been active. They had no scruples in exploiting minor grievances among officials of the Sudanese Government—in many cases imaginary and in nearly all without substantial foundation—in order to promote their own cause.

EGYPTIAN PROMISES.

The extremely small body of Sudanese intelligentsia centred in Khartoum form an excellent weapon in Egyptian hands. They have been given to understand that Egypt makes certain attractive political offers, such as that the Sudan shall not be a dependent, but a partner sending members to the Egyptian Parliament at a salary of £2,600 a year, and they have attempted, on the strength of these offers, to bully the Sudan Government into making what they are pleased to call a "statement of its intentions."

Some who have contemplated the possibility of British withdrawal from the Sudan have expressed the view that, in the event of the failure of the Egyptians to redeem these promises, the Sudanese would have no difficulty in expelling them, as they did in the time of the Mahdi. They have not stopped to consider the subsequent problems of maintaining public order and public services without the support of Egypt or Great Britain; their lack of experience and ignorance of politics have blinded them to the difficulties which they would be called upon to face.

Other long-standing latent sources of trouble which Egyptian propaganda has magnified into grievances are the control of the Gezira irrigation scheme and the sugar monopoly on the part of the Government. Both have been misrepresented and lavishly employed as levers for purposes of pro-Egyptian publicity.

One more incentive is worthy of notice. The widespread publication of democratic ideals by men of the stamp of the late President Wilson has had the effect of turning the Oriental mind towards goals the pursuit of which, eminently desirable as it may be to Western civilizations, may prove disastrous to communities in such a primitive state of national growth as those which form the various nations and still more various tribes of the Sudan.

Vague phrases, such as "the right to self-government" and "Sudan for the Sudanese," which have acquired a currency, and are utilized for anti-British purposes, may react injuriously on the people themselves.

SEDITIONARY SOCIETIES.

The White Flag League, which was started three or four years ago, and kindred organizations like the National Union Society, have rapidly gained influence, although it is extremely doubtful whether the majority of members could give any clear account of their aims. They have in practice employed revolutionaries as well as people with a grievance or some aim to grind. Some were men who had undergone imprisonment at the hands of the law, such as Ali Abdel Latif, who is now serving a well-merited sentence for sedition, but is hailed now by political malcontents as a heroic leader and martyr to the cause of legitimate national aspirations, though he is in fact nothing more than a charlatan.

These were the tools in the hands of self-seeking propagandists, none of whom was genuinely concerned with the true welfare of the Sudanese nation. Every grievance was twisted to suit the anti-British cause, and so the flames of revolt were fanned.

The result was the series of popular demonstrations which came to a head in August—the revolt of the Railway Battalion at Atbara, the mutiny of the Military Cadets at Khartoum, and the demonstrations at Port Sudan and elsewhere, together with the measures taken for their suppression. Here in Khartoum, the crowds which marched round the town bearing flags and banners were far more peaceful and orderly, being chiefly composed of donkey-boys and voluntary unemployed, all of whom rapidly dispersed on the arrest of the ringleaders.

Inflammatory notices calling on the Sudan to rise in arms against British tyranny were frequently posted on telegraph poles during the night, and anonymous letters in Arabic were addressed to various British residents intimating that truth and justice would triumph over falsehood and oppression even though the blood of the oppressed were shed in the process.

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BEWARE FATTY 'DRESSINGS.'

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"KING GEORGE IV"
Scotch Whisky

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Here are the facts about a real remedy for indigestion and weakness of the vital organs—that burden which makes life a misery for so many. The remedy is Bismag, a harmless yet effective compound which since its inception, has received the written endorsement of thousands of grateful people in all parts of the world as well as the recommendation of doctors, nurses and hospitals. Bismag stops stomach pain instantly by removing its cause, it is quite inexpensive, and either tablet or powder form can be obtained from any chemist. It is the one sure, safe and safe remedy for those who suffer from indigestion, and stomach weakness, but when buying care should be taken to that it is "Bismag" Magnesia, for nothing else will do. The oral "BISMAG" trade-mark appears on every genuine package.

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addressed as follows:

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WIVES ARE THE PRETTIEST WOMEN.

While the great British electorate is having its apparently immovable annual free feast of pie and mash, and the pictured representations of the excellent Mrs. Asquith's now motoring bonnet, which en-joy all the fashionable qualities of a tea-cosy designed for those who dwell in mid-Greenland's icy mountains, are thrilling political womanhood to the core, let us who have no head for these grave and important matters, turn to lesser problems, writes James Doe in the "Weekly Despatch" on Why They Beat Bachelor Girls.

Though, if I may so so with becoming modesty, the conclusions which I propose to arrive at in the course of this little discourse on the looks of wives versus those of unmarried women are not wholly unconcerned with the greatness of this fair country of ours.

Two subjects, of course, which are ever uppermost in the hearts of all the best candidates.

Indeed, if I were as brave and brilliant as some of the reputed ladies who think nothing of standing for a seat in order to sit on it afterwards, and could wear my beautiful rosette with all the aplomb of an Agricultural Hall prize-winner and knew the fine art of looking commanding from a soapbox, I would frame an election address which might serve our people almost as well as any home-truths now so liberally addressed to them.

Something like this it would go.

Friends—Nowhere in the world but in these isles and their colonies is Home, Sweet Home so splendid a living tradition.

The men work for it, the wives keep it, the children glorify in it.

A nation of happy homes and happy matrons and happy families will never become a back number.

Therefore, my friends, I say it is more important to spend our money and use our resources in keeping our men at home, in work and security, enabling them to be free to take their good wives from the great army of single women whom the grim years and lack of opportunity may find on life's "shelf," and so carry on the great and wonderful history of British home-making, than to put joy into the heart and pockets of some Holshy butcher whose pride is his prowess with the scalping knife.

"England, Home and Beauty" is my election cry, and I shall do all in my power to secure happiness, peace and plenty for same.

Not the sort of peroration, of course, that would get me any of the biggest headlines, but if I were lucky enough to get elected, and still luckier in finding someone to tell me just exactly how to keep my pledge (and we all know of the miserable ill-fortune that dogs so many of our candidates), why, I believe that quite a lot of horrid problems now disturbing us would fade away like old nightmares.

THE HAPPY MATRON.

Well, baying by such unauthorised means made my little tip and run into the puffed atmosphere of Utopia and high politics, let me to the somewhat easier task of getting on with the job in hand. Like a good many others who are eager students of the day's news, the unwarrantable amount of space given over to the so-called "modern" girl (just as if any girl can be anything else but modern) bores me secretly to tears.

Her beauty—particularly her self-made-up beauty—her fashions, her variations on the scalping theme, her conceits, and her affairs would lead us to suppose, if we didn't happen to know better, that she is the most attractive and most significant member of her sex.

Whereas she is nothing of the sort.

The most attractive and the most significant is the average married woman who is presiding over one of the millions of well-run homes up and down the country, and who is mother to some splendid brood of healthy children.

The British matron, young and old, is an asset who has redeemed her every promise.

But the modern girl, for all her brilliant future and prospects and her great self-made "good looks," is an unknown quantity. True, she may shed all the artificial brightness of her more material charms when she settles down with her man to a life that has in it no room or time for the lip-stick and the eyebrow tweezer—you can kiss babies with a mouth sticky with carmine salve!

On the other hand, she may fizzle out and never enjoy the means to fulfil what is beyond all possible shadow of doubt the supreme destiny of woman.

So let us gently push this rather forward young person out of the news today and talk of someone who really matters.

It seems to me that ever since I was old enough to sit in a roomful of people and differentiate between the vague, dreamy and somewhat unsettled eyes of the single girls and the calm, pleasantly preoccupied ones of the married women, a fascinating occupation, this!—there has never been any doubt in my mind as to who is the most sweetly attractive.

I meet heaps of pretty girls, but not one of them is as pretty as any of the pretty matrons I know.

I see many a plain female, wedded and single, but the plainness of the one who has a husband is not a patch on that of the one who hasn't.

Nor does age make any difference. All brides, of course, have a fragrant radiance which is comparable, but later in life—at, say, thirty—the wife of that age gives dead points in charm and freshness to the spinster who has passed her three decades.

As at thirty, so it is at fifty and seventy.

In the great majority of cases the better looks are found among those who wear the wedding rings.

Is it to be wondered? What other condition of existence is so favourable to health and happiness, the two fundamental foundations of all beauty, as a successful union?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LAUGHS AFTER LECTURES. HUMOURS OF UNIVERSITY LIFE.

One of the greatest of Cambridge University characters was Oscar Browning, a don of King's College, who was always known as O.B. When his portly figure was first seen careering along the King's Parade on a tricycle, one of the undergraduate papers came out with a revised version of "Humpty Dumpty."—
Humpty Dumpty sat on a trike,
Try and imagine what it was like,
All the Kings' fellows and all the Kings' men
Can never provide such a great sight again.

PREPARED FOR THE NIGHT.

A good many years ago a tutor of Trinity started a crusade against beer in the course of which he paid visits to rooms to see that undergraduates' stores of liquid refreshment were not too extensive.

One man, after showing cases of every conceivable brand of beer (all of which had been got in specially for the occasion) said, "Perhaps you would care to see my arrangements for the night."

For the night, Mr. Jones! cried the tutor.

"Why, certainly. I find myself very thirsty in bed," was the reply, and at the same time the undergrad opened his bedroom door, displaying to the tutor's astonished gaze at eighteen-gallon cask standing at the head of the bed. To it was attached a lengthy rubber tubing, the end of which, furnished with the top of a baby's feeding bottle, lay upon the pillow.

THE "TUFF-HUNTER."

There is always a certain number of tuff-hunters at any university. The prince of these was a certain don who when asked for his impressions of the Kaiser, whom he had met during the previous vacation, (this happened long before the War), replied: "Ah, yes. Quite the nicest Emperor I ever met."

Few people know the origin of this expression "tuff-hunting." In former days tuff-hunters were a gold tassel to their mortar-boards, and were known as "tufts" on that account. The tuff-hunters were always running after them was said to be hunting tufts.

At a supper party an undergraduate was bet a sovereign that he would not bathe at seven o'clock the following morning in the fountain which stands in the middle of the court of a certain famous college. He took the bet, and next morning performed the feat. He received his sovereign safely enough, but his joy was chastened by the receipt of a missive on the note paper of the Master's lodge which read:

"Dear Sir, Smith—if you find it necessary to bathe in the fountain, I should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly choose a time when I am not dressing at my bedroom window.—
Yours faithfully,

AN AMUSING SEQUEL.

The signature was that of the Master's wife, a woman of whom every one stood in the highest awe. What was to be done? The undergraduate consulted his friends, who urged him to apologize. He dashed round to the Lodge and was shown into the drawing room.

"Oh, Mrs.——," he cried, "I had your note. I don't know how to apologize to you for bathing in the fountain."

"Note!" exclaimed the Master's wife, in surprise. "Bathing in the fountain! Are you mad, Mr. Smith?"

"B-b-but you wrote to me," stammered the luckless man, and from his pocket he produced the note. The other took it; as she read her frowns gradually gave place to smiles, and finally she laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks.

She had a sense of humour in spite of her reputation for severity. The feminine handwriting was not hers, but that of the sister of the man who had made the bet!

A CHESS MEMORY.

Some remarkable stories (says the *Medical Press and Circular*) are told of the prodigious feats of memory of the late John Henry Blackburne. It has to be remembered that the blindfold player, from start to finish, neither sees the chessboard nor takes any notes of the game. On the occasion, while playing eight opponents' moves, immediately ascertaining opponent's move, immediately and correctly called "mate in four," a feat of which an average player playing a single game over the board might well be proud—yet Blackburne was able to accomplish it while playing against eight available opponents!

On another occasion, when engaging ten such opponents, he called a move which, as the pieces stood, was impossible. When told of this he gave the position of every piece on the board, and then, without a moment's pause, he cited each one of some forty moves that had been made on the board and the record of the game proved him to be correct, and that his opponent had not moved his pieces correctly. This showed that the great player must have retained a perfect memory of some hundreds of moves in the course of the ten games.

"What can you think of in the way of human endeavour and relationship which makes for such bright eyes, such serene brows, such good spirits, such inward rapture, such gentleness, and sweetness, such real comfort and such passionate devotion as a marriage brilliantly run on co-optimal lines?"

TONIC RESPONSIBILITIES.

Married life has its setbacks, its disillusionments, its disappointments and its limitations—but they are not in the same category with the setbacks, disillusionments, disappointments and limitations to be found in other less perilous, less thrilling and less soul-satisfying adventures "in which one walks alone."

No one yet has fashioned a mode of life which can so keep a woman up to the pitch of her personality, or sharpen the edge of her ambitions, sweeten her looks, quicken her intelligence and develop her tender sensibilities as does the estate of matrimony.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

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Miss Nowholme
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Mr. C. H. Hazlewood
Mr. J. Jack

Mrs. McCaw
Mr. J. McDonald
Mr. J. de Moore

Mr. M. Simpson
Mr. H. Smith
Capt. L. W. Smith

Mr. W. A. Stopani
Mrs. C. Stringer
Mr. G. Talloch

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd December, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 2nd December, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1924. [1534]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"K E I V A."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at a place at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1924. [1535]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"SOUDAN"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1924.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at a place at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m., on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1924. [1534]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.



REGULAR PORTFOLIO SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILWONG	JAVA via MANILA	2nd Dec.	4th Dec.	AMOI & SHANGHAI
TJILBOET	JAPAN	3rd "	5th "	BATAVIA
TJIBODAS	SHANGHAI	4th "	6th "	MLABAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	4th "	6th "	SHANGHAI
TJIKANDI	JAVA via MANILA	7th "	9th "	JAPAN
TJIREMBANG	SHANGHAI & N. CHINA	14th "	17th "	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "PANAMA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM,
HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other
SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 9th December, 1924.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Africa" ...	13th December	28th December
M/S. "Malaya" ...	18th December	18th Jan. 1925
M/S. "Annam" ...	1st January 1925	
M/S. "Australia" ...	2nd February, "	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
AgentsCOMPANIA TRASATLANTICA DE BARCELONA
Spanish Royal Mail LineFor MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUER, FORT SAID,
BARCELONA and OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... 18th Dec. 1924

S.S. "LEGAZPI" ... 3rd Feb. 1925

For YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, and SHANGHAI,
S.S. "LEGAZPI" ... 18th Jan. 1925

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.

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O. D. BARRETTO, 25, Central Avenue, S.O., Canton.
BOTEHO BROS., Alexandra Building, Hongkong.

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DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLECHINA, JAPAN, BRITISH MALAYA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM,
PHILIPPINES NETHERLANDS INDIA, ETC.FOR
1924

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1,800 Pages

1,800 Pages

Complete Edition ... \$12 local currency
Abridged Edition ... 48 "

AS "EXTREMELY USEFUL" BOOK

Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:-

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

The Managing-Director,
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.,
HONGKONG.Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary)

THE OLD SHIPS.

Across the sea our fathers came to lay in blood and toil the foundations of England; and across the sea the English nation has moved to its Imperial destiny. We cannot point to any one element of our national character that has made us what we are, and given us what we hold; the Empire existed before we realised we had created it. It is the body in which the soul of Britain inevitably clothed itself, the outward and visible sign of a strong, if inarticulate, often unconscious, national spirit. But the urge to the sea, the fascination of the wide spaces, the lure of the far horizon, all blindly groping impulses that at the beginning of things sent our fathers toward the West, have never left us amid all the changes and changes of our checked national history, and have played their part in making a home-loving conservative people the greatest imperial race since the world began.

Other elements in the national character were required to consolidate what this primal impulse had won; and the fascination of the sea must play a steadily-decreasing part in the future of the British peoples. But the Viking inheritance is still strong in the British blood, and it will be a bad day for us and for the world when it thins away to nothing. A nation, for good or ill, cannot get away from its past. What we are depends on what our fathers have been. You can't make a people overnight. Changed institutions, a changed environment, will leave a nation in all that matters pretty well where they found it. There is nothing surer than that national character, the product of all the past, determines the national destiny.

To-day there has come a surprising revival of interest in the old ships that 50 or 100 years ago thrashed their way across the Seven Seas. Basil Lubbock and Miss Fox Smith have tried to bring back to the hunting modern world something of the beauty and thrill and glamour of the days of the clipper ships that brought across the world the tea crop of China or the Australian wool. And Miss Smith has gone still further back to the days of the Indiamen.

John Company's ships, they were steady and slow.
Their topsails came in when it started to blow;
For their hulls were roomy, and round and wide.

Bluff in the bows and big in the side.
And they loaded them deep and they crammed them full,
With the cargoes they brought from the Great Mogul.

And the winds they blow, and the tides they run,
The same to-day as they've always done.
But they are gone like a tale that is told,
John Company's ships of the days of old.

SAIL AND MACHINERY.

Kipling would join issue with those that say the day of romance passed with the advent of steam. Machinery always fascinated him; the co-ordinated energy of an engine room stirred him more than the widest spread of canvas to the tropic stars. But anything that revealed the relentless courage and power of the mind of man grappling with hostile Nature rang through him like a trumpet call. Man the conqueror is his theme; and the great steamer, forcing its path through storm and stress, halting not in its stride though all the storm winds are hurled against it, seems to him one of the supreme achievements of the spirit of man. Not that he despised the victories no less renowned of the days of sail.

Who hath desired the Seal—the sight of salt water unbounded—
The heave and the halt, and the hurl and the crash of the comb, wind-bounded?

The sleek-barrelled swell before storm, grey, foaming, enormous and growing,
The shudder, the stumble, the swerve, as the star-stabbing bowsprit emerges.

Masefield finds the beauty and romance that once invested with glamour the quinquere of Nineveh or the stately galleon of Spain, in the dirty British coaster pounding its way through the March gales of the Channel, with its humble cargo of simple, common things, for the daily necessities of men. That is as it should be. The true poet is he that can show us beauty in the ordinary things of life. It requires no poet's inspiration to see the beauty of the spring. It is easy enough to find beauties in the brave days done; imagination transfigures and glorifies what is seen dimly through the rose-tinted mists of the years. Each age tends to find the true romance in the days that will not come again. Fifty years hence, our present age will shine with the light that never was on sea or land, and poets will sigh for the glories that have passed away. And we, in the midst of them, have our eyes holden that we cannot see.

But, even so, there must have been a glory in the days of the clipper ships that no possible development of steam or motor or electric power can ever bring us again. There is no more exquisite sight on land or sea than a great ship under full sail. And what we can see to-day is but a poor, faded remnant of the pride of the seas when the slippers swept out of the Thames to try to fight their way to Melbourne in 60 days. Masefield pictures Dauber, the soul of the artist within him, seeing for the first time a clipper coming into the docks:

Raked to the nines she was, lofty and thin,
Her ensign ruffling red, her bunts in pile,
Beauty and strength together, wonder, style.

That vision sent him on his quest around the world. Here at last was the supreme beauty; those water-tramping ships made him glow, he says, and he followed the gleam, worshipping, adoring, till the great ship, with a contemptuous shrug, buried him lifeless to the deck. Masefield tells us, too, how first he saw the famous *Wanderer*; how she gleamed like a spirit striding out of the night:

A full-rigged ship, unutterably fair,
Her masts like trees in winter, frosty-bright.
(Continued on next column.)

Powder With Cuticura
Talcum After Bathing

After a bath with Cuticura Soap and warm water Cuticura Talcum dusted over the skin is soothing, cooling and refreshing. If the skin is rough or irritated, anoint with Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.
See Cuticura Talcum sold throughout the world. British Patent. 2,347,424. In Hong Kong, 177, 179 and 181, Shering Street.

THERE'S A
LONG LONG TRAIL

of
Bugs, Flies,
Flies, Beetles,
Mosquitoes,
etc.,
all killed by
KEATING'S

BRITISH
MADE

"I had not dreamed," he says, "that work of man could be so beautiful," and he later records that swift glimpse of a perfect ship as one of the golden instants of his life.

LOOKING BACK TO SAIL.

In her "Book of Famous Ships," Miss Fox Smith has preserved the records of the fastest and finest ships that sailed the seas in the golden age of the sailing ship. Alas, their names stir no memories now. Who remembers to-day? There are still some of an older day that speak with bated breath of the *Cutty Sark*, almost the only one of the famous old ships that is still afloat. But what of the *Clipsal*, the *City of Agay*? There are the snows of yesterday! On a run to Liverpool the *Lightning* is reported to have made a run of 438 miles in a single day. Running the easting down on a voyage to Melbourne, she reeled off 430 miles in the 23 hours. On another occasion she achieved 2,188 miles in six days. Only the fastest steamers could beat that. But the clippers were built for speed, and the old skippers knew how to drive.

"In the forehead of the *Thermopylae*, standing some 15 ft. aft, one could easily touch both sides of the ship with extended hands, and the same held good of the stern. The saying was that if anyone passed a Malacca cane along her side at any point the cane would have to bend, as there was not a straight line to her."

Great ships, and great men that sailed them. We may let Masefield have the last word:

They mark our passage as a race of men;
Earth will not see such ships as these
again.

—Auckland Weekly News.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW	WAISHING	Wednesday, 3rd Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	Saturday, 6th Dec.	Noon
MANILA via AMOI	YUENSANG	Saturday, 6th Dec.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & CALCUTTA	YUENSANG	Sunday, 7th Dec.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YUENSANG	Sunday, 7th Dec.	9 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	YUENSANG	Monday, 8th Dec.	10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	YUENSANG	Monday, 8th Dec.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	YUENSANG	Wednesday, 10th Dec.	7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	YUENSANG	Wednesday, 10th Dec.	Noon
TIENHSIN	YUENSANG	Wednesday, 10th Dec.	Noon
KOBE via MOJI	YUENSANG	Sunday, 14th Dec.	7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	YUENSANG	Sunday, 14th Dec.	9 a.m.
MANILA via AMOI	YUENSANG	Saturday, 20th Dec.	Noon

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS:-

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BOTH PORTS
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BOTH PORTS
HONGKONG—BORNBO LINE	EVERY SUNDAY
HONGKONG—TIENHSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS

Vessel	Due Hongkong
"GLENARA"	14th Dec.
"GLENBEG"	25th Dec.
"GLENSHIEL"	8th Jan.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	22nd Jan.

HOMEWARDS

Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharged
"GLENARA"	14th Dec.	4th Dec.
"GLENBEG"	25th Dec.	15th Dec.
"GLENSHIEL"	8th Jan.	7th Jan.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	22nd Jan.	15th Jan.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to:-

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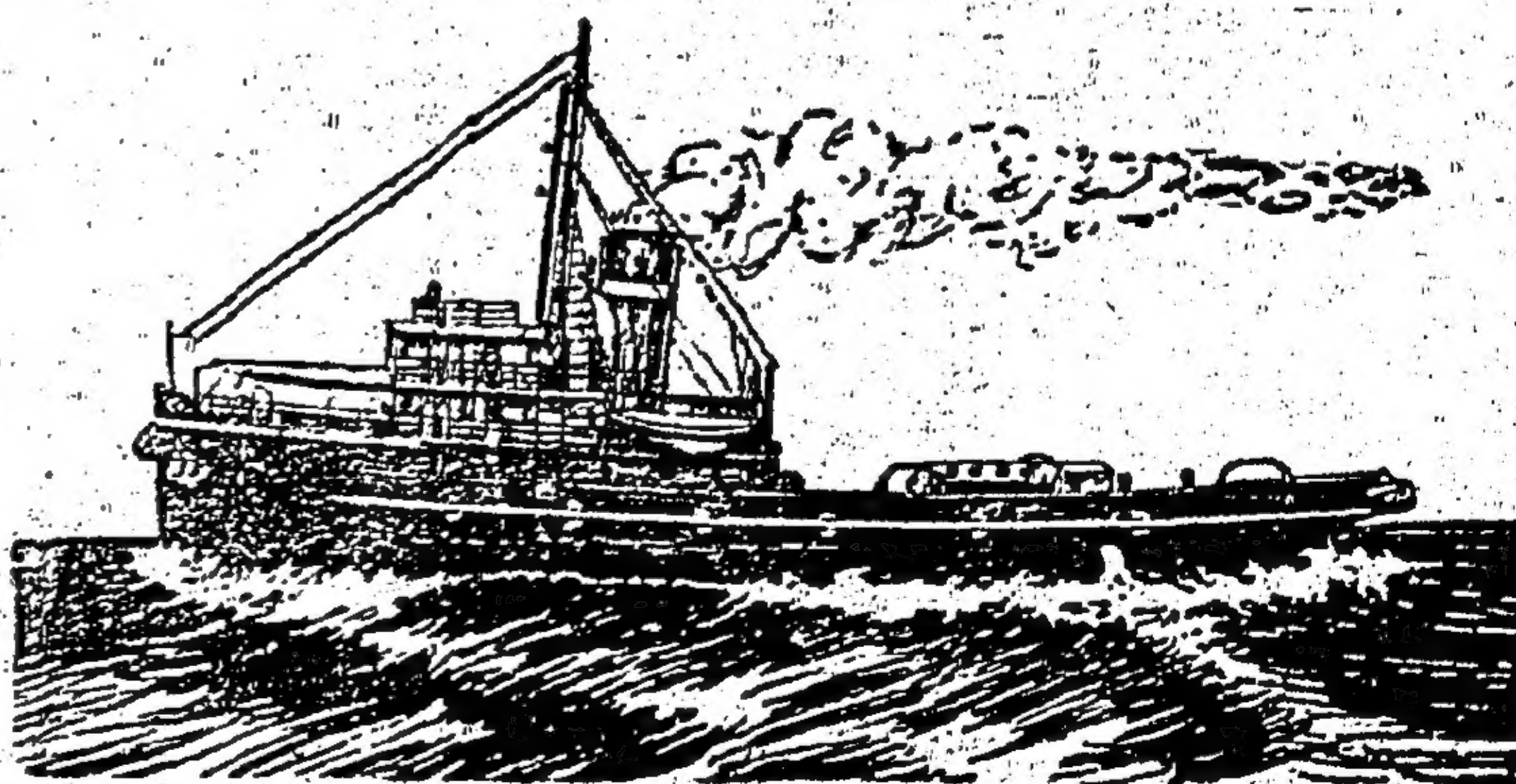
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HONGKONG.



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Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

—Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 167' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 3000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, sea, shaft and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 30th.

Detawongse, British str., 1,047 tons, Capt. C. W. Shover, from Taurang with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 142—Cheong Yee S.S. Co.

Mariner, Norwegian str., 701 tons, Capt. H. A. Tobiassen, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at a buoy No. 143—Thorsen & Co.

Madras, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 143.

Phoniat, Norwegian str., 1,373 tons, Capt. N. Jensen, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 143—K. Larsen & Co.

Romana, Italian str., 3,298 tons, Capt. O. Olivetti, from Trieste, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Doddwell & Co.

Sadla, British str., 3,311 tons, Capt. A. D. Hopkirk, from Probolinggo, lying at Quarry Bay—H. M. H. Nemaize.

Saga Maru, Japanese str., 603 tons, Capt. M. Okubo, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 143—Suzuki & Co.

Sanga Maru, French str., 720 tons, Capt. J. Bonnamy, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 141—M. M.

Yarworth, Chinese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 141.

December 1st.

Kotsu Maru, Japanese str., 915 tons, Capt. S. Sato, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at O.S.K. wharf—O.S.K.

Shunda Maru, Japanese str., 5,027 tons, Capt. T. Kouchi, from Bombay and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 141—O.S.K.

Sinking, British str., 1,016 tons, Capt. J. McArthur, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 142—B. & S.

Singapore, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 141.

Tarna Maru, Japanese str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 141.

CLEARANCES.

December 1st.

Amey, for Manila.

Chungho, for Hoihow.

City of Kinross, for Shanghai.

Cochinchina, for Shanghai.

Franking, for Canton.

Hankow Maru, for Shanghai.

Hongkong Maru, for Singapore.

Hongkong Maru, for Swatow.

Kuiki Maru, for Canton.

Kuiki Maru, for Swatow.

Podar, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Roadstead, for Shanghai.

Sanga Maru, for Canton.

Sinking, for Canton.

Singapore, for Amoy.

Tarna Maru, for Shanghai.

West Jessup, for Manila.

Yin Yang Maru, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

For S.S. *Tarna Maru*, on November 30th:—
12. Com. and Mrs. H. B. Crane, Mr. A. A. Dand, Miss M. Day, Mrs. and Miss Perkins, Mr. J. C. Glegg, Mr. E. E. R. May, Mrs. Miss and Master Rogers, Capt. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Sorby, Mr. W. L. B. Sparrow, Mr. M. H. Turner, Mrs. Betty and Mrs. A. B. S. Morton.

DEPARTURES.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Khina*, on December 1st:—
Miss A. Gardiner, Mr. Gell, Mr. and Mrs. D. Turnbull, Comdr. J. V. Wootton, Misses Bartley (2), Mr. G. E. Hubbard, Paymaster J. M. Bell, Mr. A. Belonger, Miss Rose Wang, Miss Annie Wong, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Revell, Mr. J. Morton, Mr. W. J. G. Jones, Mr. W. Grant, Miss D. A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Coates, Mrs. B. Fenton, Miss J. Bruch, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kraakman, Miss L. E. Barry, Mr. A. J. White, Mrs. P. D. Crawley, Miss Crawley, Mr. G. A. Graham, Sister Etheldreda, Miss Miss, Mr. R. Condit, Mr. G. M. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Child, Madame R. de Janring, Mr. Bloy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fisher, Mrs. Graham, Mr. R. Davis, Mr. L. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Tharwood, Mr. and Mrs. N. Harrison and two children, Miss Owens, Mr. J. L. Katzenstein, Mr. D. Bogie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Molloy, and Mr. A. A. Sawal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due December 10th.

Empress of Asia, due December 9th.

Ision (Blue Funnel), due December 12th.

Kiwan Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 10th.

Onka Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 8th.

President Harrison (Dollar), due Jan. 5th.

President Jefferson (Admiral Oriental), due December 7th.

President Monroe (Dollar line), due December 22nd.

Sagapon (Blue Funnel), due to-day.

Troilus (Blue Funnel), due December 23rd.

Yoshino Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 10th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

81k forwarded from here by the *Empress of Canada* on November 7th, arrived in New York on November 23rd, having been 21 days in transit.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Buenos Aires via Singapore, &c.	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th inst.
New York & Boston	Celtic Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	On 3rd inst.
Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez	Onita	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 7th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'PAI & JAP. PORTS & H'K.	President Cleveland	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 8th inst. 11 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	West Cajoot	Am.	Stratton & Barry	On 4th inst.
Victoria & Vancouver via J. Ports	Empress Australia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 8th inst.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver via J. Ports	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst. 11 a.m.
Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver	Achilles	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
Seattle & Victoria via S'PAI, HOBE & YOKOHAMA	Frederick Jackson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 5th inst.
MARSHALLS & LONDON	Manila	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 13th inst.
MARSHALLS, &c.	Paul Leost	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 4th Jan.
MARSHALLS, &c.	Anglor	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 7th inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Anglor	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst.
MARSHALLS, LONDON, ANTWERP, H'AM & HAMBURG	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd inst. 11 a.m.
GENOA, MARSHALLS, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	City of Lahore	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 20th inst.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	Manila	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & HAMBURG	Coblenz	Ger.	Moloch & Co.	On 16th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Phenix	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th inst.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Glennapp	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th inst.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Oudenkerk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 25th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Fukuji Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Namsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Tilawa	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 7th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 24th inst.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 24th inst.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Va. C. Cicon	Ital.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 4th inst.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Duguid D'Assa	Brit.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst.
HAIKONG via BOMBAY & PAKHOI	Chungking	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd inst. D.L.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About —
SANDANAN	Chukwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About —
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst. Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Tango Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst. 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Aurora	Am.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Taiyoan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 5th inst.
MOI & KOBE	Washing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd inst. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	Amara	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 4th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	Kalyan	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 8th inst.
YOKOHAMA, MOI & KOBE	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 18th inst.
YOKOHAMA, HOBE & MOI	Rosandra	Ital.	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.	About 2nd inst.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	Tsuiwong	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 4th inst.
KOBE & MOI	Tatula	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 22nd inst. D.L.
SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	Macedonia	Brit.	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 13th inst.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOI & SHANGHAI	Isla de Panay	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 15th Jan.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst. Noon
BATAVIA	Tyloboat	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 6th inst.
HAIKONG via HONGKONG	Leesang	Dut.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst. 9 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kwongpan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	Kwongpan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd inst. 11 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas, Laing & Co.	On 2nd inst. 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas, Laing & Co.	On 8th inst. 1 p.m.
MANILA	President Pierce	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst. 3 p.m.
MANILA	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ltd.	On 11th inst.
MANILA via AMOI	Yuenang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst. Noon
MANILA, SINGAPORE & COLOMBO, &c.	President Jefferson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 8th inst.
MANILA, Cebu & Zamboanga	Isla de Panay	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 15th inst.
	West Sequana	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 15th inst.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

Prescribed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Subject to ALTERATIONS.

"CITY OF LAHORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, Hamburg

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF LAHORE" 4th Dec. Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 29th Jan. Do.
 "CITY OF KARACHI" 4th March. Do.
 "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April. Do.

"A" Class. "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" £92. "B" £84. | Steamer 2nd Class "A" £52. "B" £46.
 Cargo Steamer, Saloon Passage £62.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
 (Tel. Central 790).

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"OANFA" via Suez Canal 7th Dec.
 "CITY OF SHANGHAI" via Suez Canal 19th Dec.
 "HYSON" via Suez Canal 29th Dec.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
 HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongk. and Sailings for S'hai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANGKOR	—	—	7th Dec.
ANGERS	—	—	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	8th Nov.	8th Dec.	4th Jan. 1925
ANDRE LEBON	22nd Dec.	18th Jan.	18th Jan.
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	19th Jan.	1st Feb.
CHANTILLY	18th Dec.	—	15th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A CLASS (1st Class) £95. 0s. 0d. | B CLASS (1st Class) £83. 0s. 0d.
 STEAMERS (2nd) £68. 0s. 0d. | STEAMERS (2nd) £60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

"SI-KIANG" & DUNKERQUE about

"SI-KIANG" from DUNKERQUE, LONDON & HAYE is due

to arrive about 2nd week of December.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAL-NING --- Capt. W.C. Passmore Tuesday, 2nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
 RAICHING --- Capt. A.H. Stewart Tuesday, 9th Dec. at 1 p.m.
 RAICHING --- Capt. Ella Walker Friday, 5th Jan. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Flako Pier).
 Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fouchow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAL-NING," "RAICHING" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
 General Managers

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and

NEW YORK

S.S. "CELESTINE PRINCE" --- 3rd December.
 S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" --- 1st Jan. 1925

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
 King's Building.

Telephone Central 3165,
 Telegrams Furprae

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
 STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORILON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY

DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"BOUDAN"	6,885	24th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALVA"	9,135	27th Dec.	(Marseilles, L'don., Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Hall.
1925			
"MACEDONIA"	11,082	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	8,518	31st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALVA"	9,135	24th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KALVA"	10,911	7th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALVA"	8,963	21st Feb.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,911	7th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"BOUDAN"	6,885	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALVA"	9,135	21st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	8,518	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"KALVA"	9,135	18th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"MACEDONIA"	11,082	2nd May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	15th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,000	6th Dec.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKIWA"	8,500	21st Dec.	do.
"TAKIWA"	8,500	10th Jan. 1925	do.
"TAKADA"	8,500	17th Jan.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	31st Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb. 1925	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	5,500	4th Mar.	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKIWA"	8,500	13th Dec.	Kobe only.
"MACEDONIA"	11,082	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"TAKADA"	8,500	22nd Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALVA"	9,135	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,518	27th Dec.	do.
1925			
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKIWA"	8,500	5th Jan.	do.
"DONGOLA"	8,083	7th Jan.	Kobe only.
"KALVA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALVA"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	24th Jan.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	21st Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,911	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,966	7th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KALVA"	9,135	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	6,885	21st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,518	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALVA"	9,135	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,082	3rd Apr.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,884	17th Apr.	do.
"NAGOYA"	6,254	23rd Apr.	do.
"KALVA"	9,135	1st May	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,911	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS
 Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
 For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 Agents.
 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

From	Steamers	Date of Departure
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO	"CHUNGKING"	On 2nd Dec. D.L.
"AMOI & SHANGHAI"	"SUIYANG"	On 2nd Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 3rd Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 3rd Dec. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd Dec. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Dec. 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 6th Dec. Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 7th Dec. 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 7th Dec. 11 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 9th Dec. D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 9th Dec. D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING"	On 11th Dec. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 14th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"TEAN"	On 16th Dec. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Peking), Tuesdays (via Amoy), Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to transship at Swatow.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 88.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE SECURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Bani, Thursday 12, Rabaul & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	30th December

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" --- Sails 9th December.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (RUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA, AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "ROSANDRA" --- Sails about 2nd December.
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" --- Sails about 22nd December.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" --- Sails about 1st Jan. 1925.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'ACOSTA" --- Sails about 8th December.
 S.S. "NIPPON" --- Sails about 2nd Jan. 1925.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" --- Sails about 7th Jan.
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" --- Sails about 2nd Feb.
 S.S. "VENEZIA" --- Sails about 7th Feb.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CAIRO, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMTALI" --- Sails about 31st December.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

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Agents.

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OPERATED FOR UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

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REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

(32 days to San Francisco, 28 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST CAJON" --- Leaves Hongkong 8th Dec.
 U.S.S. "WEST FARALLON" --- Leaves Hongkong 15th Dec.
 U.S.S. "WEST FARALLON" --- Leaves Hongkong 15th Dec.
 Cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" --- Leaves Hongkong 20th Dec.
 U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" --- Leaves Hongkong 21st Dec.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" --- Leaves Hongkong 21st Dec.
 U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" --- Leaves Hongkong 22nd Dec.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

1st Floor, Queen's Building.

G. F. BRADFORD,

Res. Agent. [123]

Phone: Central 3008.

Y. K. K.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Brokers.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KAILUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.

For CANTON

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

For KAILUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office
 No. 27, Bankman Street (Wai)
 Tel. Central No. 124.
 G. MITARAI, Agent.
 Top Floor King's Building
 Tel. Central No. 140 & 141.

INWARD MAILS.

OUTWARD MAILS.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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